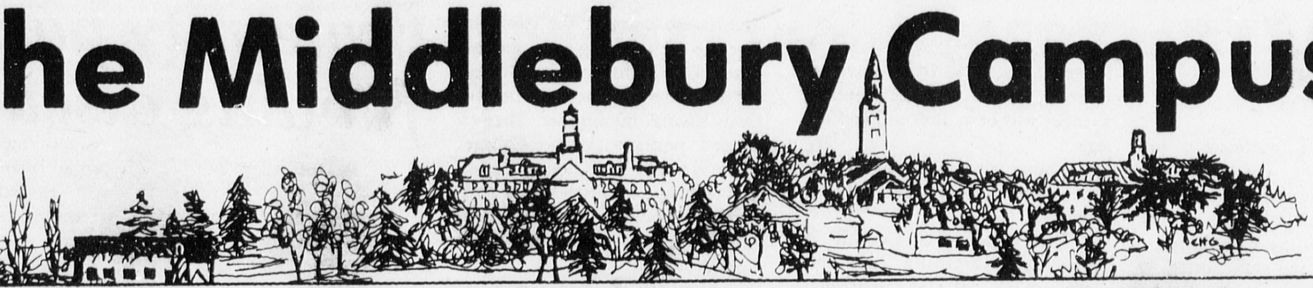
The Middlebury Campus



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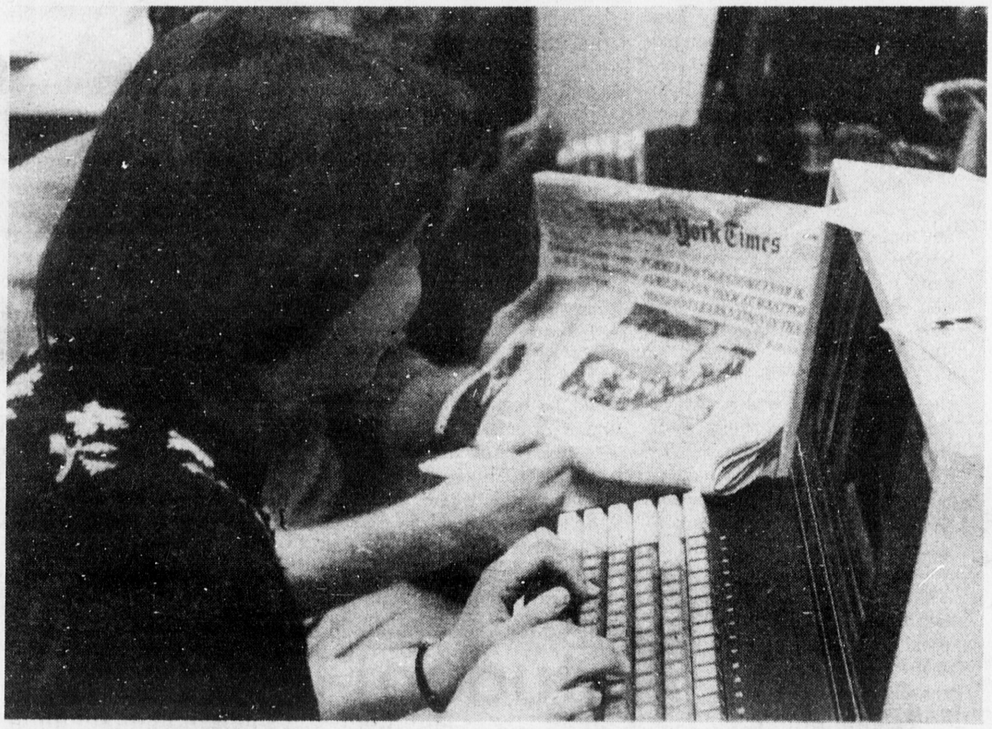

No wonder *Campus* articles are so good…

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Deans deviate from rules

By Ilisa Barbash '81

Two Middlebury deans have admitted to deviating from the College *Handbook* rules on prosecuting plagiarism in two of four cases last fall. Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott revealed, "We abridged the rules and got in trouble for it."

The deans revoked the penalty of suspension for one student who was found guilty of plagiarism last fall. According to Wonnacott this action was not delineated in the *Handbook*. The minimum penalty for committing plagiarism is suspension for one semester and a failing grade in the course.

Assistant Dean of Students Karl Lindholm said that the student had done "considerable paraphrasing and some actual copying…from the textbook of the the course." Nevertheless, Lindholm asserted, "He didn't intend to deceive. For other considerations the…penalty didn't seem to make sense."

"Once that decision was made, there was some doubt in the whole process," the assistant dean noted. When another plagiarism case came before the deans he said, "We were directed (by the Faculty Council) to consider it in the same way." Although this second student's plagiarism case was not related to the first case, suspension was also revoked.

In both these instances there were "extenuating circumstances," said Wonnacott. In the past the deans had revoked suspension for a student who had a "very ill parent," she revealed. But with respect to the current cases, she explained, "We got into the business of intent…and that was not acceptable to the faculty. It was taking a liberty that we didn't have to take."

A clause referring to unintentional plagiarism was first omitted from the '77-'78 *Handbook* edition. Despite the deletion, Wonnacott considered that "intent (to plagiarize) is very important."

According to current procedure, either the College deans or student Judicial Council hear plagiarism cases; they are supposed to determine guilt rather than the intent of the violation.

Secretary of the Faculty Council and Professor of American literature John McWilliams asserted, "Plagiarism by definition involves intent." Assistant Professor of classics Eve Adler, who serves on the Faculty Council, and Dean Lindholm both said they agreed with this statement. Lindholm added, "I do think that intent to deceive can be a factor in a decision."

The Faculty Council discussed plagiarism numerous times last fall at the request of several unidentified faculty members. According to the Nov. 7, 10 and 24 Faculty Council meeting minutes, the three major topics of discussion were "problems in the definition of plagiarism…the differences between plagiarism and referencing problems; the possible transferal of jurisdiction over plagiarism cases to the Judicial Review Board," and whether to "modify or adhere" to the minimum one term suspension penalty.

Presently the *Handbook* definition of plagiarism does not mention referencing problems. Plagiarism is currently defined as "passing off another's work as

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Northern Studies grant investigated

By Bill Shackelford '84

Middlebury College received a three-year CAUSE (Comprehensive Assistance for Undergraduate Science Education) grant from the National Science Foundation in Washington, D.C., in 1979 for use in expanding the Northern Studies program.

According to Professor of Biology George Saul, principal investigator for the grant, "The aims of the grant were simply to provide for the Northern Studies program, for additions to the library, for new equipment — generally, just to provide expansion."

The money from the grant, which is in its second year, has been used primarily to support the Center for Northern Studies in Wolcott, Vt. The Center is an independent organization that has agreed to provide Middlebury students with field training.

Saul explained, "Its link to Middlebury is through the agreement that Middlebury students have the opportunity to study and work up at Wolcott and work towards receiving a Middlebury degree. The two are indeed independent from each other."

According to Saul, funds have been used to expand the library and purchase modern equipment, including a computer. The grant also funds a portion of several staff members' salaries, depending on

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Fee rises $1,500; now at $9,300

By Jennifer Gold '82

The Board of Trustees of Middlebury College voted last week to increase the comprehensive fee to $9,300 for the 1981-82 academic year.

According to College President Olin Robison, the $1500 hike was necessary to maintain the high quality of education at Middlebury. He reported that the rise reflects the spiraling costs of food, fuel and salaries.

In a letter to parents of Middlebury students, the President explained, "It is, obviously, a product of inflation that troubles us all. The continuing rise in the cost of living is multiplied for an institution at which the cost of food, utilities and personnel are the major components of the budget."

He said he anticipated increases of 10 to 12 percent in food and services costs, as well as a 30 percent increase in utilities and energy expenditures.

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Comprehensive fees examined

	1980-81	1981-82	INCREASE
Bennington	$9,430	$10,560	$1,130
Harvard	$9,170	$10,540	$1,370
Tufts	$8,881	$10,210	$1,329
Barnard	$8,840	$9,989	$1,149
Dartmouth	$8,691	$9,731 - $9,911	$1,040 - $1,220
Wesleyan	$8,680	$10,060	$1,380
Amherst	$8,450	$9,500 - $9,650	$1,050 - $1,200
Williams	$8,280	$9,500	$1,200
Smith	$8,200	$9,400 - $9,500	$1,200 - $1,300
Connecticut College	$8,080	$9,100 - $9,200	$1,020 - $1,120
Oberlin	$8,035	$9,200	$1,165
Bowdoin	$8,020	$9,320	$1,300
Vassar	$8,008	$9,508 - $9,608	$1,500 - $1,600
Mt. Holyoke	$8,000	$9,300 - $9,400	$1,300 - $1,400
Colby	$7,880	$9,090	$1,210
Middlebury	**$7,800**	**$9,300**	**$1,500**
Trinity	$7,750	$8,750 - $9,000	$1,000 - $1,250
Colgate	$7,670	$8,780	$1,110

Northern Studies examined

continued from page 1

the individual professor's job status.

Faculty members, who teach both at the College and at the Center, are paid by a combination of Middlebury and grant funds.

Adjunct Professor of Biology Steven Young directs the Center faculty, which is a small group of scientists. He observed that the professors have a variety of duties, commenting, "One day, a guy may be handling the phone bill, the next day writing a paper and the third day making major decisions."

Young reported that the Center is currently awaiting the arrival of two new social scientists to replace two faculty members who have left the Center, Charles Racine and Robert Starling. Racine resigned last year, and Starling was recently fired. Several Northern Studies majors have questioned the sensibility of their departures, since they had "lent a rigorous technical expertise to the program."

Adjunct Professor Young said that his brother, Oran, will teach political science on the Middlebury College campus next spring, along with serving as co-director of the Wolcott Center. Dean of Sciences Russell Leng, who is on leave in Arizona, stated that the political scientist will be a asset to the College.

Young also said that an archaeologist/anthropologist will be hired.

The Educational Council is currently examining an Environmental Studies program, wherein Northern Studies, Environmental Studies and geography will be combined into one major.

According to Dean Leng, the present Northern Studies program will not be affected by the proposal.

He reported, "The big difference in the Nothern Studies track is adding the second half — the new emphasis on the social sciences. What we think the Enviromental Studies program will do is give them (the students involved in the program) a broader background...We don't think they're losing anything at all. Also, we're integrating the program into the College more."

Steven Young explained, "There are several major changes that have taken place concerning the relationship between Middlebury and the program. All of these are designed to increase communication between the two. The first is the hiring of an archaeologist/anthropologist. Second is the creation of a new position for Oran Young, my brother. That's a funded position by the College. There is also the creation of a place on our board of trustees for a Middlebury appointed trustee who is Jim Ross (business manager of the College)."

Northern Studies committee Member Bruce Morehouse '81 explained that the committee, which is designed to discuss any curriculum changes, was not consulted about the additions to the curriculum. The committee of both students and faculty has not met since the proposal was made last spring.

Morehouse furthered, "I'm concerned that the committee has not met since last spring." He informed the *Campus* that plans are being made to increase communication which has been deficient between the Wolcott Center and Middlebury.

Professor Saul reflected that the changes did not alter the existing program, but simply made minor additions. For this reason he said that consultation was not important. "I do not feel that the portion of the Northen Studies program funded by CAUSE and involving the natural sciences — the old existing program — has been significantly changed by the proposal. I think the significant changes have occurred outside the existing Northern Studies program."

Dean Leng conceded, "I think the only people (on the committee) not informed were the students. That's a legitimate criticism. We didn't meet with the students and we probably should have."

Leng said he is hopeful that the proposal will be passed. "Some scientists say there should be more science at the core of the program. I think they have a point there. What they should realize is that this thing is not engraved in stone. There are going to be some changes. I'd hate to see it defeated because it didn't meet the exact curricular expectations."

Some students reflected on the future of Northern Studies. Northern Studies major Tom Arcidiacono '81, who spent fall 1979 and Winter Term 1980 at the Center, remarked, "I don't think Northern Studies will be here in three years....The bottom line is that unless Middlebury College takes over the administration of the Center and leaves the faculty to handle its academic responsibilities, the Center won't survive."

He continued, "There's always been a lot of confusion in their (the Center's) end of it. I think that was the downfall. I speak of it in the past tense because I foresee nothing in this new proposal as I understand it that would keep it from muddling and confusing itself right out of existence."

Morehouse voiced his disagreement with Arcidiacono's prediction, saying, "I think the program will make it." He added, "I think it's a good program and I want to see it continued. It has more problems than most, but it's the program that has kept me at Middlebury."

Community Council considers frat dining

By Maria Padian '83

At last week's meeting, Community Council members considered the issue of Zeta Psi fraternity's hiring a cook for three dinners per week, creating work-study jobs in which students have access to other students' transcripts and further specific energy conservation measures.

First, the Council addressed the issue of renewed fraternity dining. Zeta Psi (ZP) President Jeff Dove '81 presented his house's plan to serve Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening dinners prepared by their own cook. The plan was met by a variety of reactions. Dean of the College John Spencer voiced his concern that the fraternities would become "islands of elitism" if proposals such as this were carried out, especially since competition would force the other fraternities to do the same.

Dove explained that the funding for the meals would be provided by the fraternity members, and thus would not be a financial burden to the College. Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott felt that spending additional money for meals while food was provided at Proctor was wasteful and nonconstructive.

Council member Steve Kiernan '82 said he favored the meal plan, pointing out that for fraternities at Middlebury, "survival is an issue."

The final decision as to whether ZP or other fraternities may hire their own cooks and serve meals rests with the College administration and fraternities.

The Council then considered the feasibility of creating a work-study job utilizing two or three students to check student records. These workers would find out if concentration requirements had been completed, submitted Dean Spencer. In this new job, the only part of a student file examined would be the transcript, which lists courses taken and grades recieved. Community Council members Kiernan and Jon Klein '82 were against hiring students for such a job, stating that one's transcript is a "confidential matter." President of Student Forum Caleb Rick '82 pointed out that there is a "difference between a hired employee and a student."

Dean Wonnacott disagreed with Rick, pointing out that "You are saying that you don't trust students. I find that very distressing." She also explained that the students selected for this job would be hand-picked, and urged that the issue be brought before Student Forum before any decision was made.

Finally, Dean Spencer reported that Energy Council members felt that energy saved by shutting down the student laundry room from 4:00-7:00 p.m. during Peak Month would be significant. Currently the machines are in operation from 6:00-12:00 a.m. every day, and Spencer said there is low student use during the three hour afternoon period (4:00-7:00 p.m.).

Another energy saving measure — a recommendation to turn off the lights in Munroe Hall at night — was discussed by Community Council Chairwoman Mary Beth Litster '82. Director of the College's Physical Plant, Jon Woodbury, reported to Litster that doing this would save "several hundred dollars per evening." However, this estimate was considered high by the Council, and more accurate figures will be obtained before final decisions on either issue are made.

Fraternity party funding discussed

By Duff Allen '84

Financing for fraternity social events was the major issue discussed in Student Forum last Sunday.

The Finance Committee's delegation of monies to parties was discussed. The Forum specifically examined Committee funding for parties, damages as a result of open parties and admission charges for fraternity members.

Several fraternities have sought aid this term from the Finance Committee — a student-run organization that delegated the Student Activities fee — as a result of their financial losses. Under current conditions, some Forum members speclated that the fraternities would be unable to host successful parties in the future.

A major proposal drafted by the Forum stated that fraternities would be responsible for meeting 50 percent of the Finance Committee's subsidy. This also would incorporate a $2. maximum admission charge. Some Forum members, however, objected to the proposal because private parties would be indirectly funded by the Finance Committee. They argued that the money fraternities saved through Committee-funded open parties could finance private parties.

In addition, damage costs resulting from open parties would also be supported by Finance Committee. A Forum member pointed out that this contradicts the fraternities' contract with the College, which stipulates that the houses are responsible for their own maintenance.

Significant damage has already plagued the houses: Sigma Epsilon reported a hole punched through a wall and Alpha Sigma Psi experienced problems with at least two discharged fire extinguishers and three broken windows.

Finally, party admission fees for social members would vary, according to the Finance Committee. Social members who work at the party would be expected to contribute half of the admission cost, while those who do not work would contribute the regular fee.

Forum members said that fraternities which elected not to apply for outside aid would be pressured to do so.

In response to these funding guidelines, Student Activities Director Jacqueline Flickinger and fraternity leaders will attend this Sunday's Forum meeting.

Student leaders meet at college

By Bob Boucher '82

Student leaders from all over New England congregated at Middlebury this past weekend to exchange ideas on problems facing small liberal arts colleges today. But the meeting wasn't just business; guests wined, dined and danced during their stay.

Five schools attended the conference: Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Hampshire, Colby and Norwich. Chairman of Community Council Mary Beth Litster '82 reported that ten groups were anticipated, but five cancelled at the last minute because their delegates were sick.

According to Student Forum Chairman Caleb Rick '82, this was the first conference of its kind at Middlebury.

The agenda for the gathering included both discussion sessions and social events. Saturday morning, each of the representatives described his school. As they broke for lunch, some Forum members had a difficult time deciding where to take their guests. In the final analysis it appeared that the Crest Room defeated Proctor Dining Hall.

The student leaders proceeded to spend the remainder of the afternoon discussing the various structural problems which confront the student government leaders at their schools.

Rick reflected that the discussion went well. He noted that the school student governments had differing structures and methods which provided insights into the whole process of student representation.

Following this discussion, Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott spoke briefly of her experience as dean and opened the floor for questions about problems facing liberal arts colleges today. A primary subject was student social life; many delegates concurred that there was much to complain about.

Business aside, the visitors attended a wine and cheese party followed by dinner. The socializing element of the gathering this weekend culminated in a party held at Chi Psi fraternity.

Rick said he felt that the conference achieved its purpose of bringing schools with similar goals and atmospheres together. He said he was pleased with the variety of ideas exchanged at the conference.

Scott Gentleman '82, treasurer of Student Forum, expressed his disappointment that time was so limited. However, he was encouraged by an offer that Smith College host a second conference in the near future. Rick voiced his belief that Middlebury will play a major role in helping to organize that conference.

Two participants, Richard Ims, Jr. and Chris Philbrick of Norwich University, both said they enjoyed the opportunity to come to Middlebury and talk with students from non-military colleges. Another satisfied customer, Laura Littlefield of Colby College, quipped that she relished all the different activities she was able to partake of during her short stay at Middlebury. She said she found the party at Chi Psi to be particularly good.

Work committee reports

By John Smilgin '83

The College-Wide Work Program Committee, which has been investigating the feasibility of implementing a work program on campus, has submitted a 50-page report to College President Olin Robison this month.

Robison indicated to the *Campus* that he has read the report and plans to review it this weekend. Although the President would not comment on its specific recommendations, he said that "I'm not convinced," by the arguments of some committee members who attribute economic benefits to the program. To the contrary, he asserted, "The work program won't actually save us money....If we have a work program it must be entered on other grounds."

He revealed the report's suggestion for more information, especially in the area of work study. Work study, a federally funded program, provides the College with monies for hiring students whose families meet eligibility requirements. The President said he plans to investigate the matter further.

Committee members declined to comment on the report at the request of Committee Chairman and Professor of Religion Stephen Rockefeller. He said he wanted members to wait until the President releases the report to the public.

Robison reported that he will delay action on the report until this summer or fall, since he will take a three month leave of absence starting next week.

The President formed the committee last September and commissioned it to investigate the social, moral and financial implications of an expanded student work program at the College.

The committee met weekly from September through January to discuss the issue as well as visited Berea College in Kentucky last November to study their mandatory work program. Rockefeller reported, "The trip to Berea College was very helpful in leading the committee to clarify its thinking about what would be possible and valuable in the way of an expanded program of job opportunities for students at Middlebury."

The members of the Work Committee included Rockefeller, Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott, Treasurer of the College Carroll Rikert, Associate Professor of Economics Richard Cornwall, Michael Corrigan '83 and Holly Higinbotham '81.

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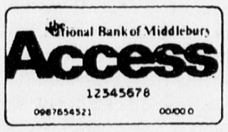

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Faculty termination reviewed

By Steve Siegel '84

The Faculty Council is reviewing the procedures for dismissing faculty for cause, as described in the College *Handbook*. Vice President for Academic Affairs Nicholas Clifford explained that "the purpose of the tinkering is to make sure that faculty members are treated as fairly as possible, and to remove some of the ambiguities of the present language."

Associate Professor of political science David Rosenberg explained that "the major impetus behind this (termination procedure review by the Faculty Council) comes from various grievances and accusations in the past against faculty. Increasingly, the College has been subject to a number of legal suits from irate students." Rosenberg continued, "In the past, the College, either out of solicitude or fear of legal suits, has been very accomodating" to the plaintiffs."

The focus of the Faculty Council review is the lack of specific procedure for fully informing the concerned faculty member of the charges against him.

According to Professor of English David Littlefield, who initiated the review, "the procedure at the present time doesn't include those rights guaranteed under the fifth, sixth, and 14th amendments of the U.S. Constitution." These Constitutional amendments insure the right to due process of law and the right to be confronted by one's accuser.

Rosenberg agreed, stating "We're trying to acquire administrative due process."

Currently, the *Handbook* states, "Termination of tenure appointment for any reason may be undertaken only in the most exceptional curcumstances and only for the most compelling reasons," but advises that "tenure cannot be an impregnable barrier against sanctions for general teaching performance."

According to the *Handbook* procedures in termination for cause, "when a termination for cause is proposed, the matter will first be brought before the Committee on Reappointment and the Committee will give it consideration."

The review of the termination procedure was first addressed at the September faculty meeting, when Littlefield first made a motion that the whole faculty recommend a Faculty Council investigation; this motion was passed unanimously.

In early October, Littlefield submitted a memorandum which included both his recommendations for the review and a draft addressing certain issues of the termination procedure to the Faculty Council.

The Faculty Council will vote on drafts of proposed changes at their next meeting, probably in early February. According to Professor of American literature John McWilliams, who serves Faculty Council chairman. Any proposed changes will then go before a vote of the entire faculty before going into the *Handbook*.

Profs delay in grade submission

By Lisa Barbash '81

How many of you opened up your fall semester grade reports only to find, not a letter, but an asterisk for a grade? If you irately went running down to Old Chapel or to your instructor to complain, you may not have left any happier.

Over a month after the end of fall semester, five professors have still not submitted grade reports for a total of four classes. This affects 100 students, explained Dean of Students Erica Wonnacott last week.

As of Monday, Secretary of the Dean of Students Office Janet Leggett reported that two professors teaching teaching one class, respectively, had not handed in a total of 38 grades.

The fall term grade report deadline of Dec. 28 is "fairly reasonable," stated Vice President for Academic Affairs Nicholas Clifford. "The deadline seems to be reasonable and similar to a lot of other schools where I taught before," commented a visiting faculty member, who wished to remain anonymous.

"I feel perfectly comfortable with the deadline," commented Professor of political science Murray Dry. Nevertheless, he added, "it's reasonable as long as it's not regarded as inflexible." He said that the deans are somewhat lenient about late grade reports.

The grades are not late because of "sloth," stated Wonnacott. "The faculty who are late have good records," she added.

Still, late grade reports are "a problem" said Wonnacott. "We can't print up grade labels" and they end up having to be hand-typed for law and medical school applications, she added. Clifford asserted that late grades create "a terrific burden on the Dean's office...and are rather costly in terms of manpower."

Late grade reports can be detrimental to students themselves, Wonnacott remarked. They can hold up transcripts which must meet application deadlines for graduate schools, possibly jeopardizing a student's admission chances.

However, Clifford commented, "There is no doubt that some of them (faculty) are simply overburdened," adding that the end of December and the beginning of January is "a very harried time." He went on to note that faculty have a lot of department work and must prepare for Winter Term.

The Vice President noted that many academic conferences are held at this time. Furthermore, he pointed out, if the department is in the process of hiring new instructors, then this is the period when they are "reading hundreds of applications."

"If a department is inviting people to campus as prospective teachers it does take a lot of time....Professors always know well in advance that these responsibilities will arise. They don't just pop up," explained the visiting professor.

The professor noted that late grades can hold up a student's progress by arriving so late that the student is no longer thinking about the course. "I think that the professors should respect the students' privilege of having a quick evaluation of their work and not drag it out so long that it is non-productive and not beneficial to the learning process."

Dry commented that often there is "a trade-off a thoroughness in grading versus more prompt notification of grades....I'd rather sacrifice the latter for the former." He explained that faculty members take grading "very seriously and it takes time."

But the visiting professor forwarded that if "the teacher expects the students to get the work in on time...the teacher should be expected to give the work back in a reasonable amount of time."

Another problem with professors handing in late grade reports is that, according to Dean Clifford remarked, "there is always the possibility" that a student will come back to school Winter Term only to find, after the grade reports have come in, that he or she had flunked out fall semester and "didn't need to come back at all."

Wonnacott concurred, commenting "It has happened in rare instances in the past." In these cases the students were retroactively readmitted. However, Wonnacott pointed out, "the faculty are pretty good about that," and make a point of grading early "anybody in any kind of D or F difficulty."

At the moment Clifford said he has dealt with the problem by getting "after the faculty members themselves" and their department chairmen. "Persuasion and moral pressure...that's about all there is," stated Wonnacott. As far as withholding a professor's salary, however, she commented, that would be "pretty drastic."

The visiting professor suggested that faculty set paper assignment deadlines two weeks before the end of the term, rather than on the last day.

Professor Dry responded, "there is something to be said for having a concluding work in a course." He said he feels that it is important for a student to have covered all the class material in order to do a good job.

But the visiting faculty member suggested extending the grade report deadline, so that more professor would report their grades on time. He concluded, "If the deadline's set, you ought to meet it."

Editorials

BSU supplement informs students

The *Campus* printed a special supplement this week, in conjunction with the Black Student Union (BSU). We feel there are several impelling reasons for the publication.

We sensed a lack of awareness among white students about their 70 black peers. In an effort to educate the community, we printed extensive profiles on black administration, faculty, academic offerings and the minority orientation program.

The political climate at American colleges seems to have changed from an "equal opportunities" emphasis to an intolerant racist bent. In response, an article on racist incidents has been published, along with BSU President Leroy Nesbitt Jr.'s commentaries on black problems.

At Middlebury, we are fortunate to have Patrice Binaisa among the student population; he has heightened our understanding of worldwide politics, especially in Uganda, where his father, Godfrey, had been president. We analyzed that country's situation in detail, with the help of Patrice as well as Dean of the College and African historian John Spencer.

Of course, we have also prepared this section in honor of Black Cultural Week at Middlebury, and for the prospective black freshmen who will visit the campus this weekend.

We acknowledge the tensions that exist among various societal groups and cannot realistically expect to solve any problems through the supplement. We do, however, want to be a forum for all campus perspectives.

JLG
DAR

The Middlebury Campus

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Correspondence

GOP psalm

TO THE EDITOR:

The Middlebury College Republicans Club would like to extend our appreciation and congratulations to Jimmy Carter and his staff for their successful efforts in safely freeing the 52 American hostages in Iran. The administration showed an admirable form of patience and courage in dealing with the crisis. However, after a democratic administration, a double-digit inflation rate plagues the United States along with high unemployment and lower prestige abroad than this country is otherwise used to.

Consequently, in celebration of the new Republican majority in the Senate and this past week's inauguration of a Republican President, the College Republicans Club would like to preach the following words of wisdom:

I Support The
Agriculture Movement

Jimmy Carter is my shepherd, I shall not want, he leadeth me beside still factories and abandoned farms. He restoreth my doubt about the Democratic Party. He anointeth my wages with taxes and inflation so my expenses runneth over my income. Surely poverty and hard living shall follow the Democratic Party and I shall work on a rented farm and live in a rented house forever. 5000 years ago Moses said, "Pick up your camel, pick up your shovel, move your ass and I will lead you to the Promised Land." 5000 years later Franklin Delano Roosevelt said, "Lay down your shovel, sit on your ass, and light up a camel, this is the Promised Land." For the past four years Jimmy Carter took your shovel, sold your camel, kicked your ass, and told you he gave away the Promised Land. I'm glad I'm an American, I'm glad that I am free. I wish I was a dog and Jimmy Carter was a Peanut Tree.

THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE REPUBLICANS

Book worms

TO THE EDITOR:

We'd like to comment on the book selling situation here at Middlebury College. As it now stands, the College Book Store deals only with brand new books while the Middlebury College Activities Board (MCAB) is responsible for the sale of used books. This policy is both wasteful and superfluous.

Because many professors require the same books for their courses year after year, it is inefficient for the Book Store to order more books than are necessary. Many students use a book for only one semester and then have no further use for it. Most of these books are in good condition. Doesn't it make sense for the Book Store to buy these books back from the students and resell them? Why does the Book Store go through the hassle of overordering books for a course, sending the extras back to the company and then reordering the same books for the next year?

While the MCAB book sale is a good idea, it only lasts for three days at the beginning of the spring and fall semesters. If the Book Store were to take over the handling of used books, it would know exactly how many additional books were needed for each course, and could order accordingly. By using this process, the Book Store saves money in shipping costs and time and the student has his choice of new or used books. In addition, students would be able to trade in their books at any time, rather than just during a three day period.

Obviously, this is not a perfect solution. There *are,* understandably, going to be instances in which the Book Store cannot buy back a book (i.e. when a professor has decided not to use that particular book again). But, in the long run, dealing with used books as well as new will cut down on inventories and on shipping costs. This practice would benefit both the College and the student in the end. Storage of the books might be a temporary problem, but surely this could be overcome, as more space will become available with the *non*-ordered books.

Since the College has lately become so concerned with energy and efficiency, problems which can easily be rectified ought to be dealt with as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

STEVE ADORN '81
AMY COLODNY '82
GEORGE JONES '81

High society

TO THE EDITOR:

As I read "Just Desserts" last week I hoped that at some point during the letter there would be revealed a sign that it was, in fact, a joke in poor taste. Hopefully, it is a joke, but it deserves a response, jest or not.

In my still brief experiences I've encountered and lived with the educated and wealthy, as well as the poor and uneducated. The funny thing is that, material possessions stripped away, most people have pretty much the same needs, desires, and hopes. I've seen wealthy and poor alike be generous, caring, and genuinely concerned. Mr. Lovett, please read the Constitution sometime; if I'm not mistaken, it talks about something called the equality of mankind. The point I'm trying to make is that social status has nothing to do with the true value of people.

With luck, when you graduate Mr. Lovett, you will bust your "bubble of ignorance" and realize that, like it or not, "higher society" cannot live by itself. The wealthy in this world are most often those who also hold the positions of power that can influence events. Please use your position as a member of "higher society" to help, welcome, and even tolerate those below you on the ladder of wealth. We all must live together. Perhaps if you could share the wealth (that you are fortunate enough to have come into by birth) with these "misinformed radicals," then the poor would feel less spiteful. It is not wealth that inspires hatred and insurgency, it is what one does with that wealth. A mutual understanding would greatly decrease the underprivileged's desire to "cause upheavals worse than the problems they scold."

As you are still only a college student, I don't see how you can rationalize your belief that you are entitled to a rest. But if you still insist upon your views as reported last week, I must say that I feel sorry for you. You have money, but it seems you're missing many other aspects of life. As a "responsible member of polite society" you seem to express pride in your position. Why then will you not back your beliefs with a veritable account of your name? Please Mr. Lovett, lets get together sometime and talk. Perhaps we could discuss such figures as Marx, Robespierre, Paine, Lincoln, King, and Walesa?

Peacefully submitted,

DAVID BUZBY '82

Same boat

TO THE EDITOR:

Miss Concerned, I think you have some very true and important points, particularly on energy conservation and on appreciating what we have more. But the tone of your statements is one of anger — anger against the feeble institutions that fail to distribute wealth in the U.S. and the world today. You place the blame for these inequities onto the well-to-do students of Middlebury, who are mere products of those institutions, trying desperately to hold onto what they have: a grasp that will one day be overcome by the "resource-rich Third World" countries.

Your telling accounts of the poor of the world are true also. But this is your reality. Most Middlebury students don't share it. The Peace Corp and VISTA are two great ways to learn about most of humanity's condition. Their philosophy is that you appreciate the poor's condition by being one. I was a VISTA volunteer in Alaska for a year before I came to Middlebury and I recommend it to anyone who wants to learn about being poor. We lived on food stamps and $12 per day. I chuckle when people complain about Proctor food. There were times that I wasn't sure there would be a next meal, let alone concerned about the temperature of the toast. But the experience of strangers in far-off villages opening their homes and hearts to me couldn't be bought. When Midd students complain about the heating, I tell them about a Tlingkit Indian lady I visited in

continued on page 5

continued from page 4

Southeast Alaska. She had reaped the benefits of energy conservation after her son had insulated her house. The water no longer froze in her sink. I had to excuse myself after three hours — the floor temperature in her house was 45 degrees and my toes were numb. The cold didn't affect her though through four petticoats and seal mukluks.

But Miss Concerned, this is your reality and mine. Most students here cannot afford to share it because it challenges the way they are. Marx said that for someone to have something, someone else must do without. Who knows how many of our tuition dollars are freshly stolen? But you, Miss Concerned, and I are just as guilty as anyone. My father is a poor country doctor, largely because of my educational ambitions. Frankly P. Oorand Concerned, if you don't like the bucks, go elsewhere.

Or you could use your Middlebury education to design programs to releave the inequity in the world. But in the meantime, be damn thankful to be here under any situation, because this is a golden opportunity to improve your mind and character and follow whatever ambitions you have.

I admire your courage; your said some important things. But I think we should keep in mind something that Will Rogers said, "I never met a man (or woman) I didn't like." Folks, rich or poor, are pretty much the same.

Cordially,

BRETT HULSEY '82

Be aware

TO THE EDITOR:

The fact that the last two issues of the *Campus* have been filled with Midd-Brats related letters indicated that it is an important issue among Midd students. P. Oorand Concerned handled his second letter quite well and made the points he was trying to make in his first letter clearer in his second. I must agree with Mr. Concerned; it is about time Americans learned a little sacrifice. We are the luckiest people in the world; we've always gotten what we wanted. And all Mr. Concerned has asked us is to not get, that is, sacrifice one thing we want. Is that too much to ask?

I don't believe Mr. Concerned wants us to feel the pangs of starvation, to freeze and get sick, or rid ourselves of all comforts in order to live like less well-off people. Civilization would regress that way. Also, he doesn't want us to "give money to Unicef" and think that by using our money that we understand the problems in the world. I think he wants us to be *aware* of the problems that do exist, realize that we are lucky and appreciate it. Also, he asks that we sacrifice a little luxurious living so that we can better progress without dependence on the Arab world.

We must remember that people like Rich N. Lovett are dangerous. No, Mr. Lovett, there can never be a rest from other parts of society — we must work together, upper and lower class, for when one class has problems, society has problems. Mr. Lovett exemplifies indifference something which we must all overcome.

Please Midd students, let's all learn to sacrifice. We owe it to ourselves.

J. BAKER '83

Not guilty

TO THE EDITOR:

I personally can't believe that his Holiness P. Oorand Concerned really expects us here at Middlebury to sacrifice ways of living that we accustomed to. As the "Rich Protest" letter said (*Campus*, Jan. 22), our parents worked hard all their lives to reach a certain status. With this status comes the deserved luxuries. Therefore, I expect to live reasonably comfortable here.

Why should I be cold and get sick? Why should I have to put up with the creations (or should I say inedible creations) that Gary Starr comes up with? Why should I walk around in the cold with wet hair just because the College doesn't want us to use hairblowers between 4:00-9:00 p.m.?

I keep hearing the argument "Think of the poor people in China" or India, but let's face it: we have heard this argument since the time Mommy wanted us to finish our vegetables. Realistically, why should we suffer because other people are suffering? Is it my fault? Is it our fault? And what exactly can we do except give money to help them?

Beware students of Middlebury: this whole thing is an administrative plan to make us feel guilty for being wealthy. There is nothing at all wrong with it.

Sincerely,

DAVID HILL '81

Jellybeans

TO THE EDITOR:

Re last week's *Campus* article on the consumption of alcoholic beverages in classes, the whole issue is such a tempest in a teapot (spiked) that, were it not for other implications, one would normally refrain from dignifying the matter with any response whatsoever. That which concerns me, however, is not the mindlessness out of some illimitable void which prompts such feckless inquiries, but, as I indicated to your reporter, the decidedly improper encroachment from outside upon the activity of learning and the sharing of knowledge, the relationships between teacher and student, whether at either end of a log, in one's own home, in the market place, at church, or perhaps even in a classroom.

What also provokes me to write is the rather insidious implication in what is reported to be the Academic Vice President's remark: "If I have a seminar in the house, the serious business comes first and then beer or wine is fine." Implicit in that sentence is a gratuitous judgment of which I do not take kindly to. If a college administrator believes that the content of, say, an evening seminar is non-serious, I would suggest that she or he should have attended a few before articulating such a pejorative point of view, general enough to be all-inclusive. Perhaps five or six hours and into the next day would have impinged upon their bedie times. My assumption is that Mr. Clifford "serves" jellybeans *before* "serious" business.

ROBERT HILL, JR.
Professor of English

Misleading

TO THE EDITOR:

The title of the *Campus* article of Jan. 15, "$2300 raised for Oxfam; deemed unsuccessful at Midd," was very misleading.

The Fast itself raised $2131.50; that figure is very high. The College ought to be thanked for agreeing to send $.75 per lunch missed and $1. per dinner missed ot Oxfam.

All students who participated in the Fast ought also to be thanked for their sacrifice. The Fast was a great success.

I headed the student planning for the Fast Week last year as well as this year. Last year, in addition to the money raised by students fasting, $4300 was raised from the campus and local community for Cambodia. This year the additional money raised for Cambodia was $117.

I was disappointed at the great diffedrence between the two figures. My disappointment does not indicate and is not intended to indicate, that the Fast Week was unsuccesful.

I am inclined to think that the reason so much less money was raised this year is that Cambodia, or any country for that matter, has not been receiving the extensive level of media attention which it received last fall. I would be interestedc in anybody's thoughts on this matter or the Fast Week in general.

STEVE PAYNE '82

Xmas thanks

TO THE EDITOR:

The Addison County Community Action Group is very grateful to the Mead Chapel Student Congregation and the Middlebury College Chapel Committee for supporting its work in this area. Your gift to the General Fund and the $150 for the Christmas Shop for low income families makes a great difference in the help that can be forthcoming. We are not unmindful of the collection of good used clothing, toys, games and trinkets which you add to the shelves of the Christmas Shop. We want you to know how especially valuable the clothing is to us.

This year the Christmas Shop, which operated for two weeks in early December, provided 475 children with one good piece of clothing and one toy. This represents 168 families living in Addison county.

We have come to depend upon your faithful, generous help in continuing with this work which is so important to so many people.

MARION J. MUNFORD,
Volunteers for Community Action

News Analysis

World issues need emphasis

By Jane Jarcho '82

The news in the last 14 monthes has focused on national issues. From the taking of the hostages on Nov. 4, 1979, through the presidential election culminating with Reagan's victory on Nov. 4, 1980, to their mutual "conclusion" on Jan. 20, 1981, the major issues in the country have been greatly "American." We now are on the threshhold of a new era. Only the future will tell to what extent change will occur. Probably the wave of patiotism that has carried us through the past 452 days will continue, heavily influencing our future concerns and policies. But it is doubtful that we will enter a period of isolationism and, therefore, any look ahead must consider the issues Americans have put on back-burners, since the ex-hostages were captured.

The political tremblings and labor strikes that have gripped Poland have remained in the news throughout the hostage crisis. The independant trade union, Solidarity, has orchestrated several successful strikes, demonstrating its power. There are stirrings in the agricultural sector of the country, to similarly band and create a union. Most recently, Solidarity has organized a boycott to demand a five-day work week. World response has been cautious, but the future of Eastern Europe depends heavily on Soviet response. The Polish workers have gained a degree of independence. The question remains if it will spread to other communist nations or if the Soviets will quell the impetus, signalling to others that "subversive" movements will not be accepted. Thus, U.S. response will be indicative of our future policy toward Russia and her satellite nations.

Another world issue that has been shadowed over by nationalistic concerns has been "The Gang of Four" trial in China. Mao Ze-Dung's wife, Chiang Ching, and her colleagues have been accused of having bourgeois goals behind the cultural revolution of the 1960s. With the death of Mao Ze-Dung and the decline in importance of his ideological thoughts, a new China has emerged. The spectacle-trial that is occuring in China is one way of rejecting the past and broadcasting to others a change for the future. The China of today no longer believes solely in self-dependence, as Mao urged. The U.S. has already opened trade with China. Expanding trade and relations with China will certainly have economic and political significance for the U.S.

An emerging issue is Mexico's rising importance as an oil producing nation. Long considered "second class" by other nations, Mexico's oil has brought her new international prestige. U.S. policy in South America will now have to more keenly consider Mexico's stand. In contrast to our past backing of rightist regimes in countries like El Savador, Mexico often supports more centrist coalitions. Our reliance on oil, coupled with our desire to detach ourself from Arab oil, will dictate that our South American policies widen in scope to consider the emerging power in the region, Mexico.

Other issues have, of course, also been in the news. Our attention to the Middle East has reinforced our realization that the Arab nations are not unified, but rather fiercely divided on religious and political issues. The independent nations emerging in Africa and their struggle to modernize and stabilize, intermittently calls the attention of the world. Our European allies all face internal economic problems and as a group, are worried about the issue of defense.

When the nation finally settles down, and Reagan's administration is established, all these issues will have to be considered in determining any U.S. policies.

The *Campus* welcomes letters to the editor and will try to print as many as possible in each issue. We cannot publish, however, letters containing personal attacks or profane language. We reserve the right to edit letters, and they must be signed with an address, although names will be withheld upon request. We also cannot print correspondence addressed to another party. Send letters to Drawer 30 or bring them to the *Campus* office in Hepburn Annex no later than 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Students get first-hand look at Vermont Yankee plant

By Brett Hulsey '82

Accounts of power reductions and shutdowns from Vermont Yankee fill the daily newspapers. Yet nuclear energy provides 30 percent of Vermont's energy and four percent of the nation's — many consider it a viable alternative to the hostile Arab oil that now satisfies 1/4 of our national energy needs.

Middlebury College students confronted these issues firsthand when they visited Vermont Yankee nuclear power facility last Wednesday, Jan. 21. Students in "The Problems of Electric Utilities, A Case Study: Central Vermont Public Service" led by David. K. Smith, professor of Economics, and in the student-led "Energy, Physics, and You" toured the 540 megawatt plant in Vernon, Vermont, seven miles south of Brattleboro.

Barb Martocci, head of the Energy Information Center, began the tour by explaining the basic functions of the plant's Boiling Water Reactor (BWR). She revealed that the BWR heats water to 538 degrees Farenheit under 1000 pounds per square inch of pressure by running the water directly over the fuel bundles.

The water, now converted to steam, is then "dried" to remove any water droplets because, Martocci said, "the drops are moving so fast that they could damage the turbine." The steam travels through a turbine that transforms the kinetic energy of the water into rotational energy, which drives the electric generator.

The steam, dried again, is then run through a low pressure generator, so that the maximum amount of energy possible can be captured. The steam is then cooled to water by a heat exchanger and returned to the reactor core.

Martocci pointed out that this slightly radioactive water never comes in contact with the outside. "The water is filtered to remove impurities that might pick up radioactivity," she explained. "This water is taken from the Connecticut River. We also use 365,000 gallons per minute to cool the reactor water through the heat exchanger. This is returned to the river 20 degrees F warmer in the winter time, but cooled to within 2 degrees of the river temperature in the summer, using the cooling fans."

Students then viewed "Vermont Yankee, Vernon's Quiet Neighbor." The film traced the five-year construction of the plant, which came "on-line" in 1972. It also demonstrated the the annual refueling process, which occurs when 1/5 to 1/4 of the Uranium fuel bundle become too saturated with the fission fragments that result from the Uranium 235 decay. These fragments reduce the efficiency of the reaction.

Following the film, Martocci explained that the plant operators tear down the machinery and check for leaks and wear during this refueling period. "This year we had to beef-up several safety systems to meet new regulations and re-weld some pipes that had microscopic cracks in them. This took longer than usual and we had a hard time getting back into operation for the heating season." This subject has fueled the recent controversy over the safety of Vermont Yankee. (See EQ column for further details.)

One tour guide noted the enormous expenses involved in constructing a plant of this size, adding that the plant must operate as much as possible in order to recoup these expenses. According to Smith, who serves as a consulting economist to Central Vermont Public Service in addition to his teaching chores at Middlebury, Vermont Yankee lost $600,000 while the plant was inoperable last fall. Their total profit in 1979 was $900,000.

Prior to entering the actual plant, the students donned dosimeters which would measure radiation exposure in millirems. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) advocates exposure to no more than 170 millirems per person per year above background. Nuclear plant workers are allowed up to three rems each year, however, depending on their weight and sex.

Campus staffers in high spirits before entering the reactor area.

The NRA considers five rems a high radiation area. For a few minutes, the Middlebury group passed a 100-mrems per hour area.

Martocci identified the computer that monitors the plant's activities. She explained that while the computer does not run the plant, it will, under certain circumstances, force the control rods into the core and stop the reaction. It is not like simply flipping a switch, she stipulated, because even after the computer performs this seven-second operation, 10 percent of the heat remains in the reactor.

Not even the guides were allowed to enter the high-security control room, a triangular area filled with lights and switches. Martocci revealed that only six men in the entire world that can run this plant, since each nuclear power plant is different.

Students entered the generating area, where steam causes the turbines to rotate an 180-foot shaft at 1600 mph, which in turn drives the generator that produces electricity. The temperature of the room was over 80 degrees F, because as the steam was converted to heat in the turbine, its energy dissipated.

The room was a high-radiation area since the steam running through the turbines had been in contact with the reactor fuel bundles. The radiation was not active enough, however, to penetrate the metal pipes in great quantity.

In the water purifying area, radioactive impurities are removed from the water as it circulates in the closed system. The low-level radiation on the yellow clothes that most plant workers wear is also cleaned here.

Other low-radiation waste products like shoe-covers and gloves are currently shipped to South Carolina for disposal. The eight tractor-trailer loads that travel there each year will soon roll to a halt, since S.C. has recently passed a law limiting the future disposal of out-of-state waste within its borders. The U.S. has yet to establish a comprehensive waste storage program; this is the Achilles heel of the nuclear industry.

In the control rod drive area, the next area that the students observed, control rods bombard three-percent quantities of Uranium 235 with a low-speed neutron. (97-percent 235U is necessary for an explosion.) This process breaks the Uranium into fission fragments like Strontium-90, Barium, and Cobalt, which are the wastes; produces three new neutrons; and releases a large amount of heat.

Dressed in the standard Yellow Submarine apparel, students entered the reactor area through a pressure lock. The pressure inside is kept low so that if an accident should occur, air would pour into the building rather than outside. The group stood 40 feet above the fuel bundles which were heated at over 1000 degrees F. Of course, at least 10 feet of concrete, five of steel, and 10 of water separated the students and the reaction.

Yankee representative Martocci illustrated the amazing capacity of water to absorb radiation. The used control rods in the spent fuel pool glowed with an eery purple light that made one squeamish about taking a dip. Martocci assured all that no one would receive any damage unless he approached within 10 feet of the fuel.

When the fuel is changed, the reactor core is flooded with water and the fuel bundles are removed under water. Radiation levels are monitored at each stage in order to insure the workers' safety. According to Professor Smith, Vermont Yankee can store fuel until 1985, when it will have to adopt other storage methods, or shut down. Congress is slated to address this issue during its next session.

As students removed their boot covers and gloves and stepped into the "no radiation" area, one member of the group accidentally contaminated his foot. He had to be tested, but the plant employees were tolerant. "You may have to leave that foot here," they comforted. "Hope you brought a spare."

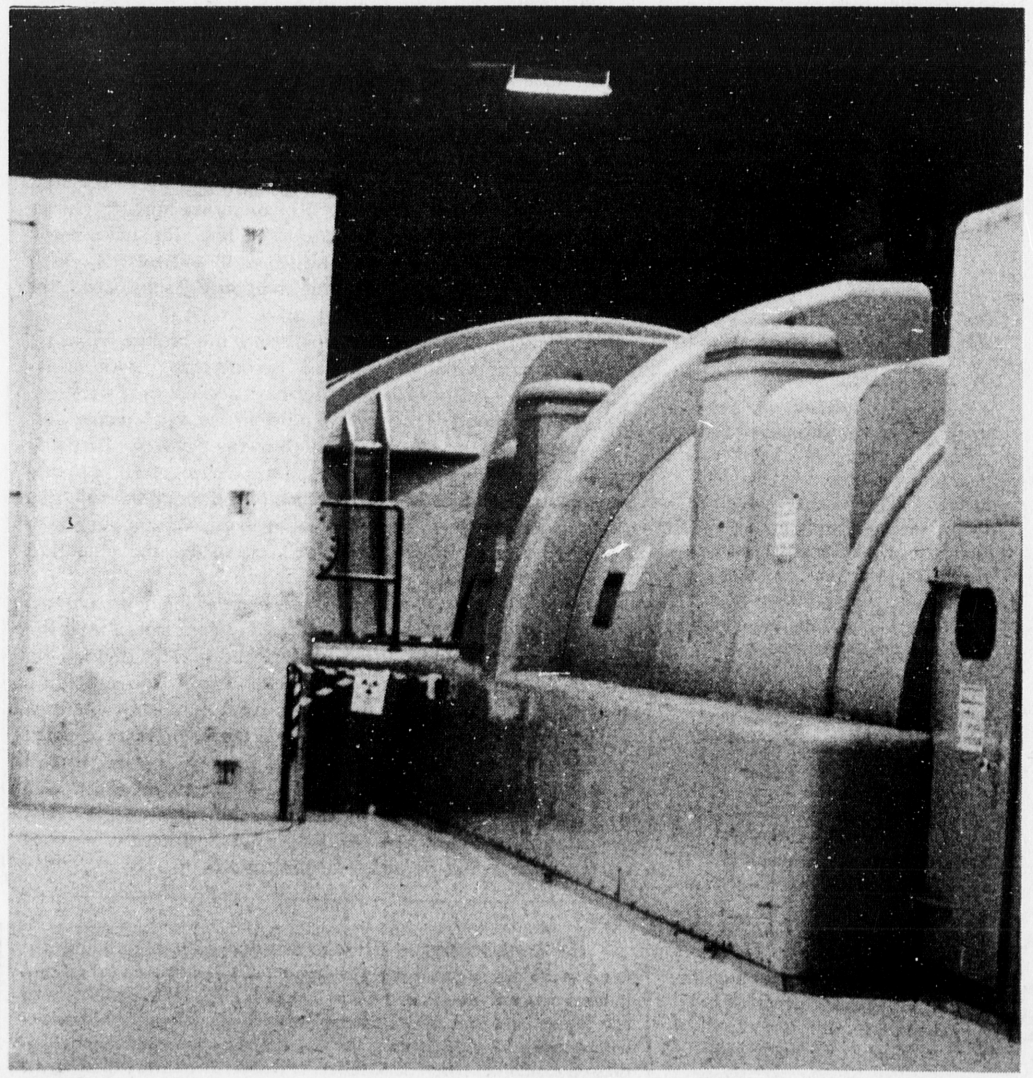
Middlebury students then checked out through the omnipresent radiation meters, and filtered back through security. Most dosimeters were 1-2 mrems higher than they read prior to the tour.

Finally, the group examined the cooling towers which operate in the summer time. "We have to cool the water then, because the Connecticut (River) is running at 75 degrees," the guide remarked. Water from Vermont Yankee is cooled to 77 degrees before it is released into the river. The two-degree difference, plant biologists claim, has little environmental effect.

Vermont Yankee employs 170 full-time workers, more during refueling. They pay $300,000 in taxes to Vernon, and $960,000 to the state of Vermont.

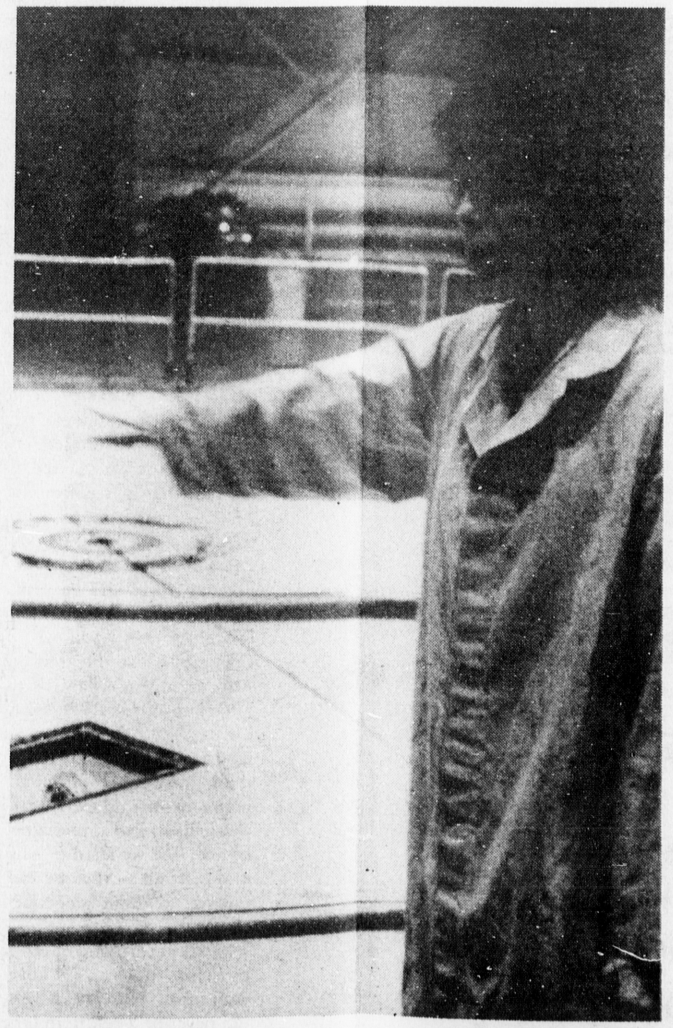
Following the tour, Smith's "Utilities" class members returned to Middlebury, while the Physics class investigated other energy options like "Friends of the Sun," a wood and solar store in Brattleboro, and Enertech, a wind generator manufacturer in Norwich.

Another trip is tentatively scheduled for next week. If interested in touring the plant, contact Brett Hulsey '82, Hillcrest 1, Box 3254, by tomorrow afternoon. No one under 18 or pregnant is allowed in a radiation area.



Reactor area revealed.

Photo by Brett Hulsey '82



Tour guide Gale Allen explains the refueling process. The concrete plugs are removed to get to the reactor core.

Photo by Brett Hulsey '82

CAUTION
DOOR UNDER PRESSURE
RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL AREA
CAUTION
RADIATION AREA

Caution—Students encounter reactor area through an air lock.

EQ

Vermont plant raises suspicions

By Judy Brusslan '82

The events of the last few months with regard to malfunctioning equipment at the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant seem to indicate that Yankee is not as fit as it should be.

Some 3,000 improperly installed anchor bolts created disaster potential prior to their replacement last July. These bolts had anchored many pipes in the plant. Apparently, the bolt shafts had been cut short and in some cases totally cut off. These bolts seemed safe cosmetically, and therefore were not discovered for the eight years that the plant has been in operation. Luckily, no pipes anchored in this way had fallen out.

Vermont Yankee was recently closed for routine refueling and repairs to a dry well safety system. Three days after the Dec. 28 plant reopening, the staff noticed a leak in the reactor water clean-up pipe; 70 feet had already been replaced last November. The leak, in the pipe that filters out particles from the reactor water supply, was sealed by the new year. As Yankee started up again, another problem occurred — a main steam isolation valve malfunctioned. The turbine, which also received a new blade in the process, had to be shut off while the valve was repaired. Now the plant is operating at normal capacity.

The cost of these six repairs is not yet available, but the cracked safety system and the fraudulent bolts alone cost $16.2 million. This will be passed on to the rate payers over as many as five years.

Steve Stoll, a Yankee employee from the visitor's center, called the wear and tear "normal." He said, "We expect to find things wrong....A nuclear power plant is like a car, and if kept up, it will last a long time."

Cort Richardson, a member of the Vermont Yankee Decommissioning Alliance (VYDA) — a citizen's group calling for the shutdown of the plant — said he felt that "what's fine for cars isn't for nuclear power plants." He added that the safety/economy balance used in most industries does not apply to nuclear power plants where dangers are much greater.

But Stoll believes these risks are minimized by the daily maintenance program that the plant undergoes. He revealed that there is also an in-service inspection program which checks the entire safety system over a ten-year period. Certain pipes and valves are expected to corrode after a specified amount of time and are then checked, he noted.

The predictions for repairs are based on the corrosion rates of materials used in the machinery. VYDA member Richardson calls these predictions "optimistic." He asserts that they are based on the plant operating for 40 years.

But former General Electric nuclear engineer Dale Bridenbaugh, who left the company in 1977 to work as a private consultant for anti-nuclear groups, said he feels the plant will only stay open for 16 years. Yankee employee Stoll disagreed with Bridenbaugh's prediction, explaining that the engineer is only "One in 20,000" engineers; he said he prefers to listen to more than one opinion.

For this reason two metallurgists from Lehigh University in Pennsylvania will inspect all the safety systems this week, according to the Vt. Public Service Board. Their recommendations will be implemented into Yankee, and added to the technical advances already made.

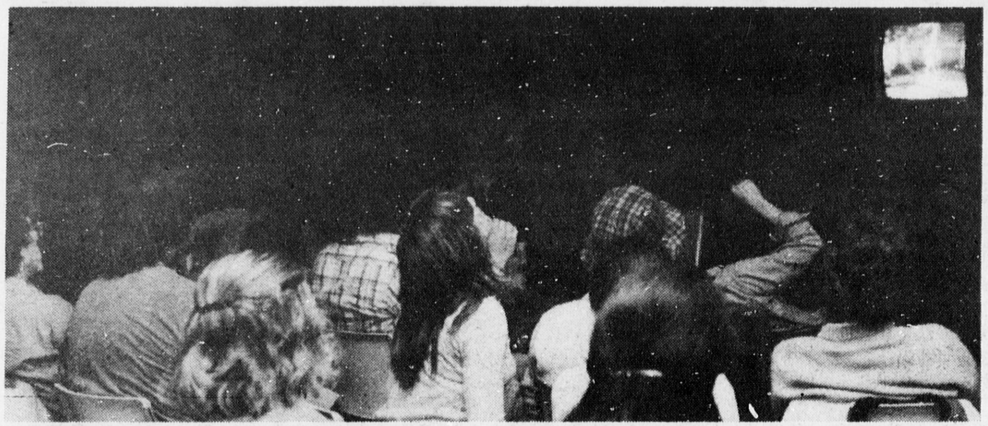
Stoll says the plant is constantly being upgraded. He said that one example of these improvements is the spent fuel rod storage tanks. Originally designed to hold less than 800 rods, they now have the capacity for 1410 and, by 1987, will increase to 2000. Presently the tanks hold 870 spent rods. The fuel from the reactor, which remains more radioactive than naturally occurring isotopes for 5000 years, must be stored at the plant until the federal government designates a new location.

The technical details of this new system leave one suspicious. The water volume has not increased, just the geometric arrangement. Therefore one finds more fuel in the same pool, with a bit more steel insulation. Is this sufficient? The State of Vermont believes it is, but will allow no more geometric alterations after 1987. VYDA member Richardson claimed that the State gave Yankee a break, which is something it often does.

For instance, Richardson noted that when calculating efficiency, a nuclear power plant is expected to be closed four months each year for refueling. No other power source is permitted to have a maximum of 2/3 efficiency and call it 100 percent efficiency!

Richardson also questioned the necessity of Vermont Yankee. He asserted that a 40 percent electrical over-capacity exists in New England and that hydro power alone could provide enough energy for a 10 percent over-capacity. This energy would be from a renewable source and contain none of the dangers inherent in nuclear power.

Yankee employee Stoll claimed this 40 percent over-capacity actually consists of more expensive energy sources such as oil-burning plants. He concluded that in our present economic situation, nuclear fission is the cheapest way to produce electricity. Richardson added that hydro electricity is as inexpensive as nuclear power.



A football-crazed crowd watches last Sunday's Super Bowl showdown in Proctor Lounge.

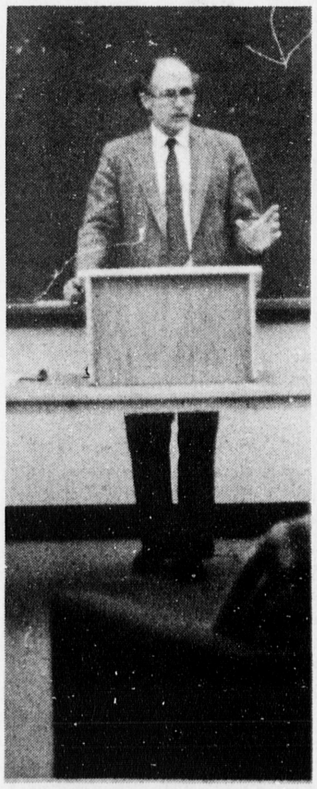
Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Peterson demystifies math

By Kathy Havard '82 and
Ken Stockbridge '81

"What are they saying? Why should I care?" asked Professor of Mathematics Bruce Peterson at his Charles A. Dana Professorship Inaugural Lecture last Friday afternoon. Peterson attempted to address, in layman's terminology, some of the theoretical and practical problems which have plagued 20th century mathematicians.

Peterson, who received the Dana Chair for outstanding contribution as a professor this fall, defined mathematics as a "paradigm for rational thinking." It is an "axiom system," he explained, based on axioms, or "assumptions which provide a starting place for the deductive process."



Math Professor Bruce Peterson explains theories in layman's terms.

Prior to the 20th century, requirements of a workable axiom system included "completeness," whereby all things which are true are also provable, and "consistency," whereby none of the logical steps leading from an axiom to a conclusion may contradict one another.

In the 1930s, Peterson reported, Kurt Godel revealed that "completeness and consistency are incompatible properties." For example, Peterson offered, if we acknowledge an initial assumption that "P is not provable," we can deduce: "If P is true, then P is not provable." This conclusion is incomplete, however, because it does not examine the condition that P is not true.

We can also deduce: "If P is not true, then P is provable," he continued, "but then P is true." These statements are, therefore, inconsistent. Peterson stated that Godel and later mathematicians reworked the axiom system so that this incompatibility between completeness and consistency could exist.

The math professor then introduced the "Uncolored Map Problem" as the second "chapter" in modern mathematics. The problem asks whether a map of the United States can be shaded, in four different colors, so that no two adjoining states bear the same color.

The problem can only be solved indirectly, Peterson explained, whereby we assume that it is impossible, and then show that the conclusions derived from this assumption are false. In this way, he maintained, we indirectly prove that the map problem can be accomplished.

According to Peterson, this proof required some 1200 hours of computer time, and was too lengthy and involved to be checked by humans. Therefore, he maintained, in evaluating the validity of the proof, scholars had to "appeal to the authority of the computer" for the first time.

Peterson called the third "chapter" of 20th century mathematics "a real world problem." Computer programs, he revealed, are "simplex algorithms," in that they solve linear problems like finding the maximum and minimum values for something, given constraints on variables. Businesses use this particular function constantly, to find their lowest possible production costs, given labor and raw material expenses.

For this reason, Peterson explained, businesses have begun to test the efficiency of these algorithms, and attempted to replace them with another algorithm, which would theoretically reduce the amount of time a program takes to solve a problem. In practice, however, the new algorithm was much less efficient. The math professor offered no explanation for this contradiction.

Concluding his lecture, Peterson maintained that we may not be able to locate the truth, "even in the limited sphere of mathematics," and that even when we do find the truth, it is often imperfect. He added that his love of the science lies, in part, with these "strange and mystifying" properties.

Art Shell preempted by parties on Super Sunday

By Andrew Zehner '84 and
Christopher Wall '84

I write the same old song,
with a few new lines.
The Who

Over the past 15 years, the Super Bowl has crept into the American psyche. It is more than just the climax of four-and-a-half months of pro football madness. In the words of New York Jet and former Super Bowl hero Matt Snell, "It has become a big social event. Everything is overpriced. Everything is crazy."

Two Middlebury students reportedly flew down to New Orleans to participate in the characteristic Super Bowl hoopla, but the craziness prevailed at Middlebury as well. The game itself, which incidently, the Oakland Raiders won over the Philadelphia Eagles 27-10, was of secondary importance for many students.

Aside from the fans at Delta Upsilon and at the Middlebury College Activities Board Super Bowl party in Proctor Lounge, who watched the contest religiously, most of the groups these reporters encountered were more concerned with socializing, munching and keg-draining.

Kappa Delta Rho (KDR) offered both black-and-white and color screenings of the big game. A few unhappy fans screamed in futile attempts to influence the outcome of the contest. Most of the audience, however, appeared to have little interest in the blocking form of Raider tackle Art Shell.

For these less-devoted viewers, KDR provided generously. The beer flowed and brothers emerged from the fraternity kitchen repeatedly, bearing hot dogs for all. Several fans took advantage of the half-time break to indulge in the sauna.

At Sigma Epsilon and Chi Psi, the story was much the same. Two members at the latter fraternity whipped up multitudes of English muffin pizzas. These, plus beer and tasty mixed drinks, made the incessant chatter from NBC's Dick Enberg and Merlin Olsen more pleasant for these weary visitors.

Middlebury students and alumni invaded downtown establishments for some wide-screen viewing of the big game. The Middlebury Inn boasted excellent reception and a merry crowd, making it the best place to watch the contest off-campus.

The picture at the Alibi was fuzzy, and attention focused more on one drunken Eagles fan than on the screen. People played pool and pinball throughout the contest. Neither the Alibi nor the Rosebud were overly crowded.

In general, Middlebury students had a Super Sunday, despite the one-sided contest. As Eagles' coach Dick Vermeil rebuilds his team from among the wreckage, students recover from their own Super Bowl celebrations.

For Rev. Robbins

Working with impoverished alters life

By Steve Payne '82

Poverty became reality for Reverend Bruce Robbins during the six months that he worked with Mother Teresa in Kenya and Calcutta. The Methodist minister from South Royalton, Vermont, gave a lecture/slide show avout his experiences to the Middlebury community this past Friday night. His presentation was sponsored by the Christian Fellowship.

Robbins revealed that before embarking on his trip to Calcutta, he supported an approach to alleviating world poverty which concentrated on "changing the system." His time in Calcutta convinced him that working one on one with the poor is an important supplement to a systematic approach.

Robbins reported that he spent much time in the "house for the dying" in Calcutta. The "house for the dying," he explained, was established to bring love and dignity to the many people dying in the streets of Calcutta. Ambulances transport the dying to the house, where they are given a clean bed, food, love and simple medical attention if possible.

Most people who come to the house die within two days of their arrival, Robbins said. He added that the house was, ironically, a place of great joy, because of the spirit of love within it.

Robbins recalled the most life-altering experience he had in Calcutta. When asked to bathe a dying young boy, Robbins was so physically repulsed by his condition that he could not bathe him. The minister asked the man who finally bathed the boy how he was able to do it. The worker replied that to him, the boy was Jesus lying in need.

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Grange lives in grass roots

By Brad Ewing '82

Mrs. Lillian Bingham of Middlebury attends secret meetings every two weeks, complete with passwords, rituals and initiation rights. She has been a member of a special kind of fraternity for 65 years — the Middlebury Grange. The Grange, with its rich 19th century heritage, still calls itself America's "Number One Rural Family Fraternity."

The Grange was established in the United States in 1867, as an organization for agricultural communities in newly-acquired lands. A liason between America's major agricultural areas and government leaders in Washington D.C., the Grange lobbied, and still lobbies, for the concerns of the average American farmer in Washington.

"We're supposed to keep in touch with National issues and pass our resolutions on to the State Grange, which passes them to the National," Bingham explained.

According to the literature it publishes, the Grange prides itself on being non-partisan in national affairs, and dedicated to the simple and unobtrusive lifestyles of farmers, businessmen, housewives, community leaders, educators, senior citizens and students. Temperance in eating, drinking and language are especially emphasized.

On a local level, the Grange is also a means of becoming involved with the community. The Middlebury chapter, which meets on alternate Friday nights in the large white Grange building on Merchants' Row in Middlebury, is a social organization which hosts speakers, screens movies and actively participates in community affairs. Membership in this organization is something special; the secret initiation rites attest to the fraternal quality of the Grange.

"It's a secret organization, so I can't tell you a whole lot," Bingham warned. She revealed that every local Grange has 16 officers. The head officer is the Master, who runs the meetings. Below him, in a fixed hierarchy, are the Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Lady Assistant Steward, Treasurer, Secretary, Gate Keeper, Ceres, Pomona, Flora and three members of the Executive Committee. The officers are elected for a one-year term.

At a typical open meeting, Bingham disclosed, the Gateskeeper admits members to the Grange Hall after they have recited the password. The meeting begins with the opening of the Bible and the salute to the flag, followed by a secret ritual of "the 16 stations."

Next, the Treasurer discusses the renting of the Grange hall to other organizations, and "all those business things," Bingham explained. To obtain part of their funds, Grange members rent out their building, formerly a Baptist Church, for various functions. Members of the Grange also pay small annual dues.

Following the business portion of the meeting, the Lecturer speaks to fellow Grange members on a topic that is "educational, inspirational and recreational," Bingham explained. The Lecturer may ask for participation, or may invite guest speakers.

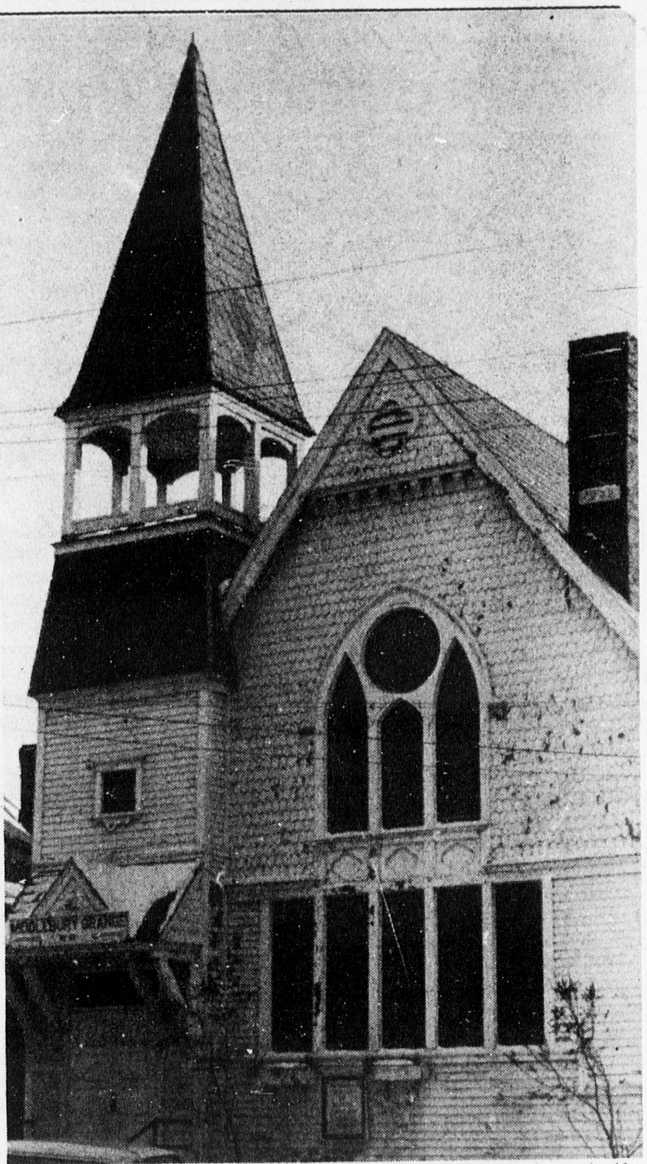
Membership in the Grange is divided into seven "degrees," each of which has a certain color associated with it. Bingham said that members wear sashes of a particular color at their meetings, according to their degree.

The Grange receives new members once or twice each year. Candidates must be at least 14 years old, and must "pass" the first four degrees of ordinary membership. Bingham described these as secret rituals, Biblical in nature, which deal with the four seasons.

If one desires to advance beyond ordinary membership, Bingham reported, one becomes a "Pomona" (fifth degree). "Pomonas" are regional members who meet with other "Pomonas" from Brandon, Vergennes and other nearby towns.

The sixth degree is membership in the state Grange organization, which meets once per year. Seventh degree members attend annual meetings of the National Grange organization.

For Bingham, and the approximately 60 other Middlebury residents who have joined, the Grange means a special membership in a life-long fraternity.



The Middlebury Grange, on Merchant's Row in Middlebury, deems itself America's "Number One Rural Family Fraternity." Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Chinese food offers flavor, variety

By Stacy Littlefield '84

"The course is great. I wouldn't want to take anything else," is a typical comment from students enrolled in the innovative "Food in China" Winter Term course. Taught by the husband-wife team of Helen and Jim McGough, the course combines an intellectual look at the importance of food in China, on a nutritional and cultural level, with instruction in the basic skills of Chinese cookery.

"Winter Term is an opportunity to develop more formally an interest in foods and their relationship to the environment," commented McGough, assistant professor of sociology-anthropology. "Anthropologists use an angle, and food is a critical issue that doubles as a way to look at anthropology," Helen McGough added.

The McGoughs lived in Taiwan for two years and Hong Kong for three years before coming to Middlebury. "We learned from watching and living on the local economy," reported Helen McGough.

This is not, however, just a cooking class. Lectures, held twice a week, focus on a wide range of food-related subjects such as Chinese ecology and society, willing and unwilling vegetarianism and food as medicine. These lectures, along with two exams and a paper, are integral parts of the course.

In the cooking sessions, students apply what they have studied in practical situations. Last Friday, they prepared a vegetarian meal with freshly-made tofu as a major ingredient.

Tofu is a white, "subtly-flavored" form of cholesterol-free protein derived from soybeans. In a simple, though laborious process, the beans are boiled and then strained to remove the protein-filled soy milk from the pulp.

The soy milk is then solidified into beancurd, using nigira (bitters), epsom salt or a calcium compound. This beancurd is pressed into blocks, or eaten as is. For anyone interested in trying it, tofu has been making sporadic appearances in the Proctor Hall salad bar recently.

Last week's menu was interesting and delicious. It included a vegetarian cold plate with smoked eggs, pea-starch noodles, and cucumbers; "Arhat's Delight," a combination of exotic ingredients like hair moss, tiger lily buds, steamed gluten, and dried bean curd strings, all boiled together; steamed gluten in brown sauce; Spring rolls, deep fried in a wok and redolent of garlic; bean curd and spinach soup; and lots of tea, rice, and mangos. Beef with snow peas and other more "ordinary" dishes were prepared in the first cooking lab session.

The class will culminate in a trip to Chinatown in Montreal. "We're really looking forward to it. It will be a chance to actually see people doing what we've been talking about," commented the McGoughs.

Members of the Winter Term "Food in China" class perform a tedious dissection in lab. Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Kraus discusses Polish revolt

By Pam Dinsmore '81

Do Middlebury students care about the world that exists beyond the sheltered cocoon of Middlebury College? If the large turnout in Gifford Lounge last Wednesday night, Jan. 21, at Visiting Instructor Michael Kraus' lecture on the "Workers Revolution in Poland, 1980" is any indication, there is plenty of interest here concerning the events that have been occurring in Poland since last August.

In his lecture, Kraus placed the Polish workers' revolt into the broader context of Polish tradition, presenting his analysis of the Solidarity labor union movement that began last summer. He emphasized the importance of Poland's geographic position, claiming that "providence played a cruel joke on Poland by giving it the Germans and Russians as neighbors." This fact, according to Kraus, has plagued Poland throughout its history.

The political science professor cited the character of the Polish people as a key contributing factor to the workers' revolt. A highly individual and strong-willed people, he said they emerged from the Second World War with deep sense of national identity, coupled with adamant anti-German and anti-Russian feelings. Despite official communist dogma, the church has survived as the prime source of spiritual and moral guidance to the Polish people, rather than the secular government.

Tracing the events that triggered the workers' revolt, Kraus began with the price increases of meat and meat products in early July. By the end of August, the Polish government had signed the Dansk agreement with representatives of the labor movement. This revolutionary aggreement granted Polish workers the right to strike and organize trade unions independently of the official government trade unions.

Less than a week later, Stanislaw Kania replaced Edward Gierek as leader of the Polish Communist Party, and by early December, Moscow had mobilized a large build-up of troops on Polish borders. The Christmas truce granted a relative calm in the struggle, but Professor Kraus warned of the developments in the last two weeks. In wake of the workers, the peasants are now demanding the right to strike and organize trade unions, a factor that will complicate an already difficult situation.

Kraus critically analyzed these "dramatic episodes." First, he considered the birth of the independent trade movement as a milestone, explaining, "This factor has demonstrated that the authorities agree in principle that a social group can organize themselves outside the state. This is unheard of in a Communist state." He stressed that technically there cannot be a split between the workers and the party in a communist state, yet the situation in Poland has shown this to be a myth.

Next, the Polish Communist party today has lost most of its authority over the people, Kraus pointed out. The working class has no trust in the corrupt party machinery which has been nicknamed "the Red bourgeoisie." No longer fearful of party doctrine, the workers are intransigient. They realize that they are in a unique position and have refused to compromise their demands.

Finally, Kraus stressed the poor state of the economy as the final straw compelling the Polish workers to take action. He commented, "The official corruption has given truth to the fact that he who dies not steal from the state, steals from his own family...in other words, the state is ripping off the Polish worker, and therefore, he must steal from the state." The party itself is sharply divided between the conservatives and the reformists, accentuating its inability to regain its former position of authority.

The central issues that need to be bargained before the situation in Poland can stabilize include the government problem of determining whether trade unions can be free, independent and communist, as well as the plight of the dissidents. Kraus emphasized the sensitivity of these issues, and finally pointed to either the loss of Communist party control in Poland or the withdrawal of Poland from the Warsaw pact as satisfying these conditions.

He concluded that any kind of liberalizing change will cause apprehension among Russian officials. He said that the outcome of the revolt will reveal whether the Kremlin is willing to replace old outdated concepts of dependence with a new framework based on popular regimes. According to Kraus, "not only does the revolution in Poland present a dramatic challenge, but in addition it represents a tremendous opportunity for change."

Only time will tell whether Moscow responds favorably to this opportunity.

Visiting Instructor of Political Science Michael Kraus discussed Polish politics.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Prof advocates divesting in S. Africa

By Andy Kleit '82

Many nations condemn the racist policies of the South African government but are hard pressed to find ways to terminate those practices, asserted Professor of Economics John Craven.

In his lecture last Thursday entitled "U.S. Divestment in South Africa: A Somewhat Moral Argument," the professor advocated divesting in South Africa as a way to protest the government's oppressiveness.

Craven argued that divestment an effective policy, and recommended that Middlebury "send a signal to the companies and to South Africa" by divesting its portfolio. He noted that other colleges such as Hampshire, Tufts and UCLA have already taken this action. Craven said he felt that enough such signals might change the regime.

The professor viewed divestment as "pragmatic politics." He forwarded, "Divestment will make it easier for the U.S. to avoid disastrous entanglements in the event of a massive black rebellion." In addition, Craven asserted that divestment would "improve our self-image."

Although the economist admitted that divestment could reduce the return on Middlebury's investments, he argued that such a move is both necessary and important.

The economics professor said that the four million whites who hold power systematically exploit the 22 million blacks and other non-whites who live in the country. The government has continued to practice a policy of apartheid, in which black and white communities develop separately. Yet there is little agreement on what U.S. citizens can and should do to change that oppressive regime, Craven observed.

The economist related that he became interested in the subject several years ago. At that time the Faculty Council discussed the possibility of Middlebury selling its stock in companies with holdings in South Africa. Instead of divestment, the Council urged adaptation of the "Sullivan principles."

The Sullivan principles, he explained, are a list of guidelines for U.S. companies demanding equal treatment of whites and non-whites, and promotions for non-whites into management positions. These principles were composed by Reverend William Sullivan of Philadelphia in 1977.

Economic reasoning lies behind the principles, as an effective way to combat the horrendous practices of the South African government. Craven described the theory as having a "progressive force thesis...economic growth will undermine apartheid because because the white labor force will be too small to meet the country's needs."

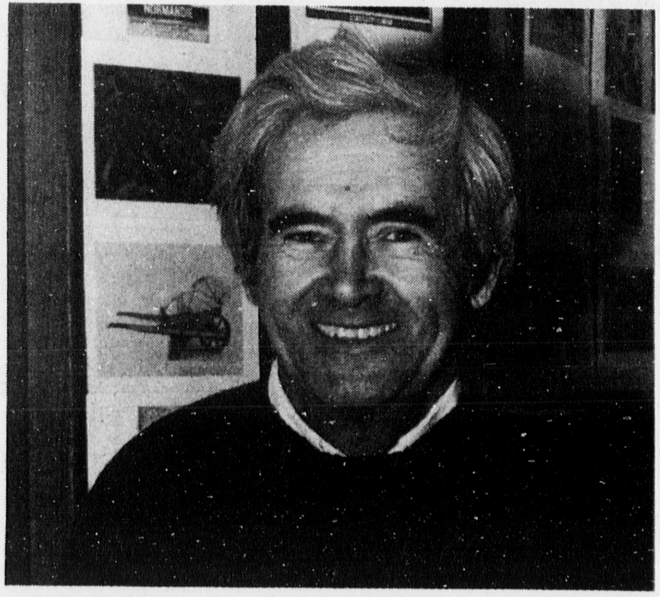
He questioned the validity of such a theory, claiming, "Progress cannot be held to be significant." He also pointed out that only 135 out of 350 U.S. companies in South Africa have agreed to the principles.

He then expressed his regret that the Faculty Council did not advocate divestment.

Dean of the College John Spencer, who teaches a course on African history, disagreed with Craven's position. "I'm not sure how much good (divestment) would do in the long run." He speculated that if Middlebury sold its holdings the net effect would be minimal because German and British companies would buy up that stock.

With regard to the effectiveness of the Sullivan principles, Spencer noted, "Some companies have made big changes. But the Sullivan principles are fair at best."

He concluded, "It is a good idea to remind South Africa that we disapprove of their policies. It is good to have a presence there."



Craven defends divestment in Winter Term lecture. Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Davis comments on the presidency

By M.B. Litster '82
and Kathy Havard '82

After his inauguration last week, Ronald Reagan's chances for a presidential success are a source of considerable speculation. Assistant Professor of Political Science Eric Davis offered his insight into "Prospects for the Reagan Presidency" last Tuesday afternoon.

Davis investigated the possible effect of Reagan's victory on the rebirth of the Republican party. Although the Republican gains in Congress were unexpected and countered the party's "pretty steady decline" in recent years, Davis conceded, they may not represent a true realignment of party power.

Three conditions necessary for realignment, he maintained, are a time of economic crisis, a change of party loyalty and a change of election turnout. According to Davis, the 1980 situation exhibits only the first characteristic.

Reagan's relations with Congress, bureaucracy and the press were another significant issue which Davis addressed. Although he showed solicitude toward Congress during his transition, the President must propose a solid state of legislation "before the honeymoon is over," Davis explained.

Reagan may encounter more difficulty in dealing with bureacracy and the press. According to Davis, members of bureacracy can simply ignore the presidential requests and "wait the president out." He claimed that the press has treated no president fairly since John F. Kennedy.

The President, the political scientist concluded, "no longer holds a central place in the American political system." He predicted "political deadlock and drift" unless the presidency is strengthened and political parties are formalized.

Poet Stafford reads works at Middlebury

By Donna Kinney '83

William Stafford, one of America's finest contemporary poets, read from his work last Friday afternoon, as part of Middlebury's ''Mid-Winter Writers' Conference.'' The session supplemented the efforts of this Winter Term's creative writing workshop.

Reading in an endearing, musical tone, Stafford spread warmth throughout his audience. His poetic and conversational voices became inseparable as he wove personal insights on writing between his poems.

Stafford's perceptivity and verbal inventiveness give his poetry its characteristic sense of place and powerful narrative. His poetry is appealing because its simplicity allows everyone to draw pleasure from it.

Commenting on his own poetry, Stafford pointed out that while the abundance of nouns, or references, renders his poetry sound, these references do not define the experience of his poems. Deep down, he explained, his poetry provides a ''psychic experience.''

Several of the poems which the Oregon-born poet read were inspired by his native land. Elaborating on the relationship between his personal experiences and his poetry, Stafford commented, ''Though I can learn and I can be cautious, I'm committed to the things that occur to me.''

Stafford demonstrated another, less personal source of inspiration by reading a poem that originated from a document in *Scientific American*, about buffalo leg bones which were discovered in a pit. Stafford's imagination moved from there to create a brilliant poem. The writer explained that he likes to manipulate things that ''have happened'' into a document of things ''happening.''

Stafford likened the entire creative process to ''following a beam'' and ''going forward trustingly.'' He warned against the poetic philosophy of W. H. Auden, according to which poetry is ''something you craft with the fear of repeating yourself.'' For Stafford, rather, poetry is ''inevitable, not crafted...the way a bird flies or a stone falls, appropriate to the immediate experience.''

With a shrug, Stafford described the language of poetry as ''just talk — lucky talk.'' He termed poetry the ''art of honest conversation,'' through which the poet creates what he feels is ''authentic.''

Stafford added, however, that language is full of ''booby traps'' which make people afraid to write. ''You can learn where the booby traps are, but it would be better to go somewhere else....I've learned the booby traps and I'm still inviting the opportunities wherever they come from,'' Stafford remarked.

To demonstrate how language can be misused, Stafford compared two ways in which he ends a poem. His first example concluded in a ''diction image: 'jagged, purple glass.' '' The second dissolved into ''almost nothing: 'any star throws away.' '' According to Stafford, the literary world makes too much of images like ''jagged, purple glass;'' too many people misuse language while trying to ''flim-flam,'' or impress others.

When asked why he chose a career in writing, Stafford reversed the question and asked why some people abandon the arts. Arts are generally ''natural activities,'' he remarked. He said that he wonders why some people choose to quit, and maintained that the stunting of an person's creative activity is partly due to the restrictions he encounters as he gets older.

Advising perspective writers, Stafford encouraged them to ignore standards and ''go ahead and write a lot.'' His is a ''forgiving process of writing'' in which he doesn't feel on his guard, but rather makes a ''welcoming disovery.'' For Stafford, writing is like ''going over a mountain to see what to discover and finding a new place.''

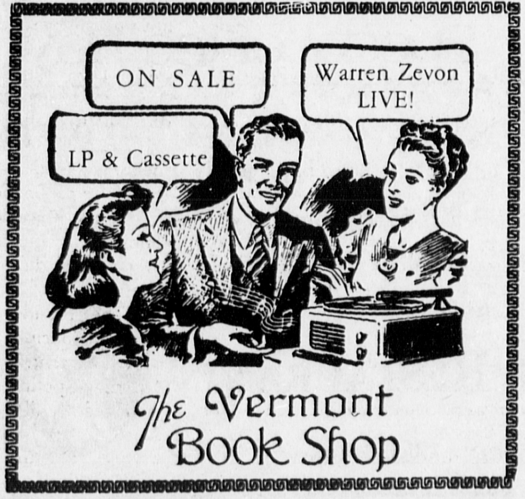
Other individuals are an important means of discovery for Stafford, as both a writer and a member of society. ''Every person I meet is a discovery,'' he commented. During his talk, he urged every individual to find a means to fully value his own individuality. One of his greatest fears is that, as people become ''products of their curriculum,'' he will cease to encounter individuals. ''That's a scary idea,'' he admitted.

William Stafford (right) and English Professor Robert Pack discuss their specialty.
Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Besides writing, Stafford loves to read, ''Prose is my preference, poetry is my plight,'' he quipped. He especially enjoys 19th century novels, reading them over and over again. ''I read the way some people listen to music — you don't say 'I've already heard Bach' and not listen again,'' Stafford maintained. His other hobbies include photography, cycling and becoming an expert on Vermont.

''Writing is doing a research paper for which the research is your whole life,'' Stafford concluded. One of the poems he read ended with: ''Not the princess, not the bird, but the song was true.'' Stafford is not only a singer who tells stories but also a storyteller who can burst into song, and his song is always true.

Stafford read poetry in a musical tone. Photo by Matt McGuire '83



College hosts writers' gathering; authors voice conflicting opinions

By Maria Padian '83

To an enthusiast of literature and a neophyte in the art of creative writing, permission to attend a gathering of writers is nothing short of an invitation to Paradise. On Friday, Jan. 23, Middlebury hosted such a gathering in Freeman dining unit.

The Mid-Winter Writers' Conference, sponsored by a grant from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was led by Robert Pack, poet, professor of American literature and director of the Bread Loaf Writers' Conference. Visiting poet William Stafford, and Writers-in-residence Pamela Hadas and David Milofsky were among the participants.

Discussion centered around such issues as the importance of region to a writer and the amount of revision necessary before a writer is satisfied with his piece.

''Place isn't as important as how you feel about where you are,'' the Oregon-born Stafford explained.

''A writer does have to discover what landscape does bring forth verbal imagery,'' Pack added. Pack compared Vermont to New York City, explaining, ''I love Vermont. When I want to write healthy poems, I use Vermont. When I want to write unhealthy poems, I use New York.''

Other writers on the panel commented that they did not always feel particularly inspired by the region in which they were raised, although Milofsky did mention that he considers himself ''New-York born,'' even though he only lived there for the first 16 months of his life.

Discussing the revision process, Stafford remarked that writing was like following a compass. A writer would know by instinct when he had reached his final revision, the poet maintained.

''The right way is the way the bloodhound goes,'' Stafford commented on his method. He likened the writing process to ''following a golden string,'' and the feeling that accompanies it to a series of ''early, sustained satisfactions.''

''The golden string must lead you to a place beyond aggression, beyond competitiveness,'' Stafford added. ''It is a lonely place that no critic or editor can take you to.''

Pack was not in complete accordance with Stafford on all points, although he did agree that a writer must be fascinated with his work.

''We must remember,'' Pack stipulated, ''that there is such a thing as failure, that most art gets forgotten, that most writing is bad writing. Acknowledging this is healthy.''

Inevitably, though, the conversation turned to education, and the challenge of teaching writing in the classroom. On this subject, Pack insisted that his goal was to teach students to teach themselves. He added that he did not believe in false encouragement, and that just as he wouldn't urge a 120-pound weakling to play professional football, he wouldn't encourage a poor writer to restrict himself to a writing profession.

Conversely, Stafford remarked that he believes in teaching ''with a lot of forgiveness,'' since there is really no right and wrong in creative work. He compared the writing process to the reading process, whereby one reads a poem, and then tries to figure out what is wrong with him when he can't understand it.

''Writing a poem is easy. Analyzing a poem is difficult,'' Stafford summed up.

The evening proved stimulating to all in attendance, audience and participants alike.

Oral historian speaks, teaches here

By Amy Colodny '82

While perusing this year's Winter Term offerings, one might have lingered for a moment over a course entitled "Oral History."

Visiting Professor Charles T. Morrissey explained his field of expertise to the *Campus*. Oral history, he said, consists of "recorded interviews which preserve historically significant memories for future use."

The historian distinguished oral history from other histories. "When you're an oral historian, you can deal directly with the source," he explained. For Morrissey, people are the most significant point at which oral history departs from other forms.

Morrissey has had plenty of experience in dealing with people. On his first project, he recalled, he interviewed Truman himself and others around the White House, in addition to plowing through all of the papers in the Truman archives.

One need not be famous to provide "historically significant memories," he revealed. Ed Muskie, Henry Ford, former Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and former Vermont Senator George Aiken, also number among Morrissey's interviewees.

Hired by such prestigious institutions as the Truman and Kennedy Libraries, Morrissey has investigated everything from prominent political figures to Vermont carpenters, or the closing of Windsor State Prison in Vermont.

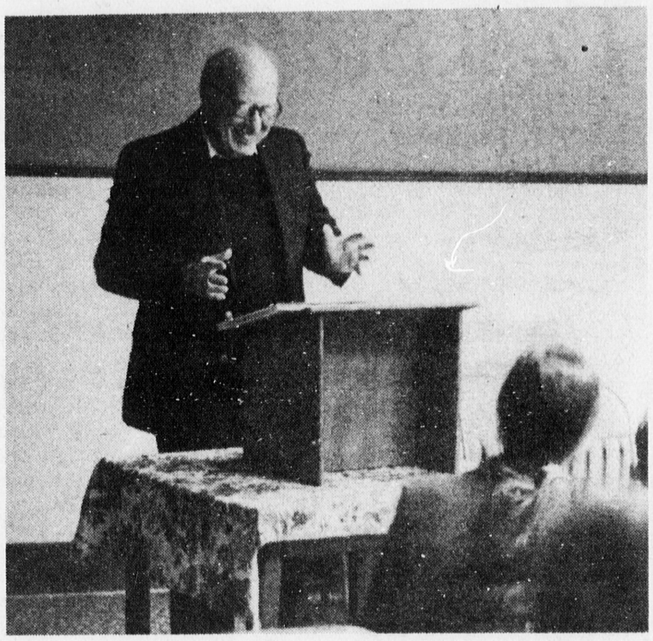
An expert on Vermont history, Morrissey addressed Vermont issues this past Monday at the Isley Library in Middlebury. In his talk, the historian suggested that perhaps there is a community ethos in Vermont public life that deserves further investigation and explanation.

Indeed, students in Morrissey's "Oral History" course are taking advantage of him as an invaluable teaching source.

He set certain guidelines which have proved successful in his interviewing experiences, including the following:

1. make the questions open-ended
2. phrase questions in a neutral fashion
3. explore the alternatives — what is left out?
4. ask one question at a time
5. don't interrupt; let the interviewee finish his thoughts
6. always ask "why?"
7. avoid the *Today Show* syndrome; encourage them to talk about the past.

The oral historian has cautioned his students, on several occasions, not to betray the confidence of interviewees. Morrissey stated that an oral historian has an obligation to his subject, similar to the psychiatrist's relationship with his patient.



Oral historian Morrissey discusses Vermont history at the Middlebury Library.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Deans deviate from rules

continued from page 1

one's own...paraphrasing without acknowledgement of authorship is also plagiarism."

McWilliams observed, "Referencing problems can exist." Adler defined them as "a technical problem about how to cite a source." Inadequate footnoting, when a student cites a particular source only once in a paper because he is not sure whether it is necessary to cite the work again, was one example offered.

The classics professor noted, however, that the "faculty aren't too hard" on students who make these mistakes. She admitted, "There are things which confuse a student," but asserted that the current definition of plagiarism was "adequate."

Changing the jurisdiction over plagiarism cases to the Judicial Review Board, which consists of the Dean of the College, two students and two faculty members, would allow for faculty participation in the examination process, Wonnacott pointed out. She reported that faculty currently do not have any input into the decision, and only participate as witnesses.

Wonnacott said she felt that permitting the faculty to vote on the guilt of alleged offenders might be a positive move. She forwarded that the rule against plagiarism is "a fundamental academic rule, very jealously guarded by the faculty. Faculty should be more involved in upholding it."

McWilliams agreed with Wonnacott's position. The guilt of a student in plagiarism cases, he offered, "should be a joint decision" of students, faculty, and the deans. He added that the Faculty Council seems to feel that "plagiarism is a matter which involves all, not one."

However, Assistant Dean Lindholm expressed disfavor with the possibility of changing the judicial process. He asserted that the faculty want to take away the power of the deans to prosecute plagiarism cases. He questioned why the faculty has challenged the current procedure that has been followed for 12 years.

He claimed that plagiarism cases are "very painful" to adjudicate, especially if deans know and respect the student. "There may be a very positive outcome in all of this; to have a committee not subject to potential bias....To me the interesting issue is 'what's the appropriate penalty?' "

With respect to the two students whose suspensions were revoked, Wonnacott said she was "uncomfortable with the severity of the (mandatory) penalty." Similarly, Lindholm commented, "We're locked in a penalty system that is inflexible."

Lindholm reported that in past cases where ambiguities about a student's guilt were present, "We've always been comfortable in voting not plagiarism."

He said he supports the current process because the ramifications of changing it would have unacceptable consequences. "By not having any flexibility in the penalty system you force underground a lot of judicial activity," he argued. He anticipated professors' attempts to deal with the cases themselves, with the knowledge that reporting students led to automatic suspension.

Lindholm recounted that an intructor had been so upset when a student he reported was suspended last year, that the instructor proclaimed he would never turn in anyone again.

To counteract such a trend, Lindholm advocates changing the language in the *Handbook* to include the clause, "under extreme, extenuating circumstances, the penalty may be waived."

According to Chairman McWilliams, the Faculty Council should resolve the issues within a month. He reported that if the Council members advocate changing any part of the rules with respect to plagiarism violations, they will present their recommendation(s) to the faculty for a vote.

Fee rises

continued from page 1

Robison emphasized the need to increase faculty and staff salaries. He said the College is aiming to "remain competitive for the kind of talented instruction and supporting services that attract our students here."

He noted, "We are falling a bit too much behind in terms of salaries," with respect to schools of similar quality. "Should the gap continue to widen, we will risk losing some of the people most essential to the quality of a Middlebury education," he feared.

Although Middlebury granted 12 percent raises last year, he said he felt that the College must make an "extra effort to pull (itself) back in line more."

With respect to the level of financial aid available to students, the president stated, "We realize that this rise will impose severe burdens on some of our students and their parents. It goes without saying that we will continue to meet the financial aid needs of students currently enrolled."

Robison admitted that Middlebury does not award as much assistance as its closest competitors. "We do not offer financial aid comparable with other schools having similar quality programs."

The President noted that the comprehensive fee will continue to cover 75 percent of the estimated cost of a Middlebury education, while endowment and gifts will supply 25 percent. The increase in the comprehensive fee will be met by a proportional increase in endowment to maintain the 75/25 ratio, he explained.

Middlebury had one of the highest yearly increases in its comprehensive fee this year compared to its peers. But Robison explained that most of the schools listed below had greater increases last year than did Middlebury.

"Even with the change in our comprehensive fee, the annual cost at Middlebury remains near or below the fees at comparable colleges and universities," the President observed.

The following list of comprehensive fees was compiled by the Middlebury College administration.

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You are invited to make your favorite drink our Special of the Day!
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Bring us a poster approx. 12 inches high by 18 inches long — we'll price it according to our Regular's Hour discount and put it up as the Special of the Day. Recipes are limited to 3 liquors and 3 mixers maximum.
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Black Student Union Supplement

Racial violence plagues college campuses

By David Odato '84

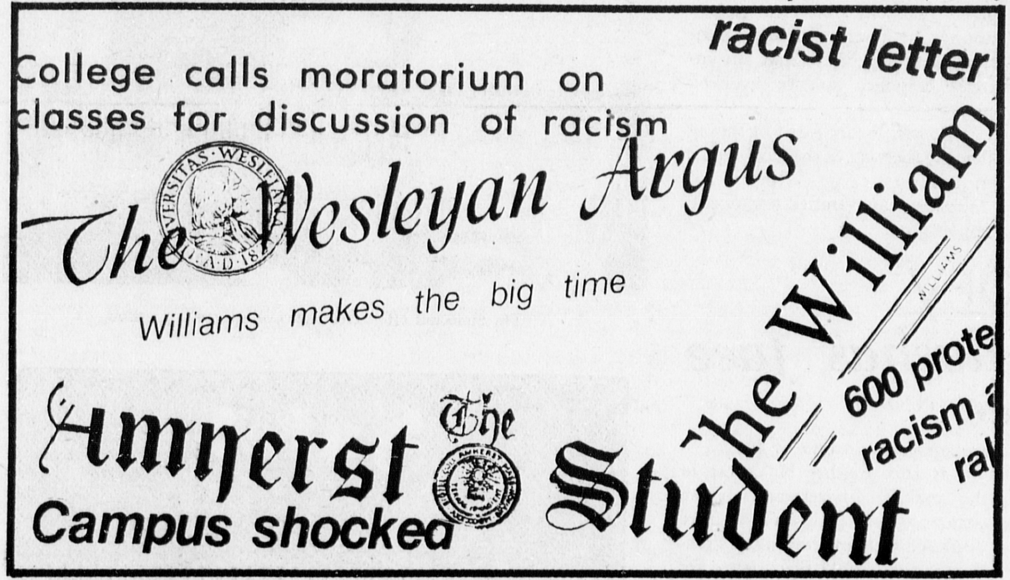
"We are less tolerant of change" commented Director of Counseling Services Gary Margolis on the resurgence of racial violence at several colleges and universities in recent months. "The social pressure of the '60s has stopped" Margolis explained.

Jerome Long, director of the Center for Afro-American Studies at Wesleyan University further supported this view, stating that "It seems to be the climate in the country to reverse or radically modify the things blacks have achieved over the last two decades."

Cross burnings rampant

In spring, 1979, a cross was burned at Amherst College. A similar event occurred at Williams College this fall when a cross was burned on Homecoming night, Nov. 1. Two white-sheeted figures ignited a cross in front of Perry Hall near a building where a party attended by many black students was in progress. The Ku Klux Klan imitaters were not apprehended.

In August of 1980, a cross was set on fire outside of a black fraternity house at Purdue University. A month later, a cross made of computer cards was burned outside the window of two black students' dorm rooms.



racist letter

College calls moratorium on classes for discussion of racism

The Wesleyan Argus

Williams makes the big time

The William

600 prote

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Amherst

Campus shocked

The Amherst Student

Verbal threats occur

Lydia P. Jackson, president of Harvard University's Black Students Association (BSA), was threatened last November. "Ten days to kill" and "KKK Unite" were written on her office calendar among other racial slurs. She also received several threatening, obscene telephone calls. According to the *Chronicle of Higher Education* one caller threatened her with rape if she "didn't stop creating trouble and making noise on campus."

Later that month, Wesleyan University's black organization, Ujamaa, received a racist letter. According to the Wesleyan *Argus*, the authors of the letter pronounced their devotion to "wiping all goddamn niggers and Jews off the face of the earth," and continued "we especially like burning crosses and torturing Jews and other niggers."

Ujamaa members said they considered the letter a "direct physical threat" and organized a protest march on campus in which both black students and faculty participated.

In December, a KKK "advertisement" was found in a Wesleyan dormitory, which called for "racial purity for America's security," and condemned a prevalent "reverse descrimination against the white majority."

Futher racial incidences developed at Williams in the weeks following the cross-burning, including the receiving of threatening phone calls and notes by black students on campus, and the ransacking of the Black Student Union (BSU) library.

The Williams *Record* reported one letter, signed KKK, which was sent to a black senior: "You God Damned Stinkin', Filthy, black skinned Monkies do NOT belong among an White Human Society. You...will eventually be phased out. In plain English — Eliminated."

Physical violence occurred

More blatant violence, however, occurred last September when individuals at Cornell University hurled a brick into a "predominantly black dormitory." A black Cornell student was physically harassed by a group of white students on campus the next month.

Colleges react

Many marches, boycotts, and discussions have resulted from these incidences. At Amherst College, the cross-burning created ill-publicity, and the Admissions Office blames the lack of black applicants for the 1980-1981 school year on the event. Currently, less than 15 out of 300 members of the class of 1984 are blacks students.

However, a representative of the *Amherst Student* newspaper claims that "the long run effects have been good." He furthered that "better relationships" have developed among students and "Third World organizations were finally getting money afterward."

At Williams College, the BSU reacted to racist acts by calling for a boycott of classes; several faculty members agreed with the boycott plans. College President Chandler finally decided to suspend classes since "enough people were distracted and distressed that the College's purposes as an educational institution have been undercut."

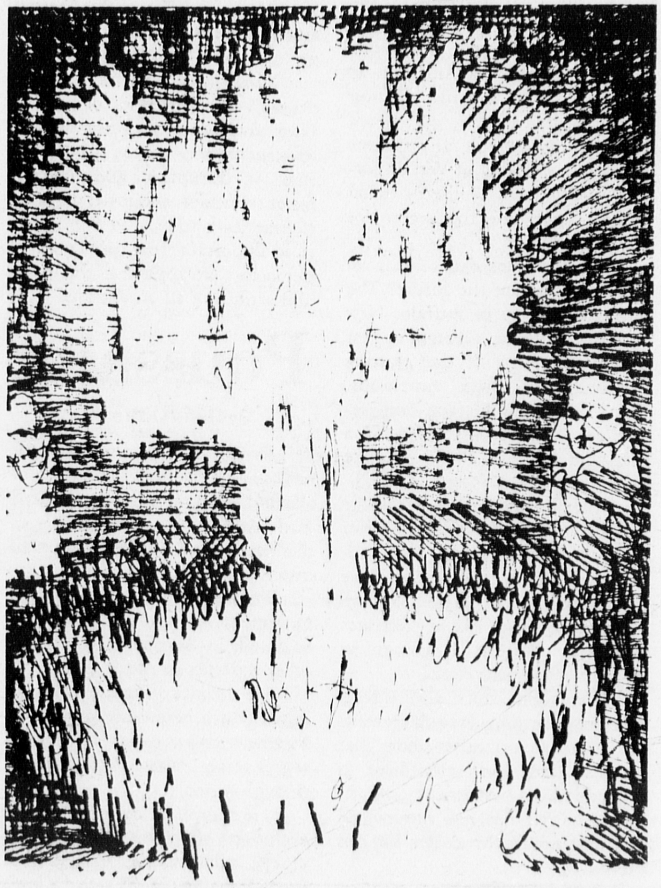
Students attended a forum which first discussed racial problems and then broke up into smaller groups. At the meeting, Economics Professor Gerry Epstein compared "the kind of society that the Ku Klux Klan want to bring to Williams, one of racism and oppression, (to that which) is present in South Africa." Epstein continued by accusing the College of taking a moral and political stand by owning stocks in companies in South Africa.

Black leader Ray Headen discussed "the precariousness of the black student situation at Williams." He added that "we don't just want co-existing."

A week after the moratorium was called, racial threats persisted at Williams. A note received by a female black student contained "a very real threat of rape" according to Assistant Dean Mary Kenyatta. Threatening phone calls to black students persisted, as well.

An Afro-American Studies Program at the introductory level is also being considered by Williams due to complaints of "racist" bias in the curriculum.

A protest rally involving over 600 people took place in response to racial events at Wesleyan University. At the rally, Kofi Appenteng, a member of Ujamaa's Central Committee, voiced demands for changes at the school. "We need more than reassurances but changes....We need a student-faculty committee to work with the President in creating a strong minority presence on campus."



Wesleyan History Professor Clarence Walker commented on the racial tension both at Wesleyan and in society. He stated that "those of us from the '60s have seen all of this before....It only reminds us that the fight againbst racism continues. If you're black, a Jew, a Catholic, this is not hysteria."

At Harvard University, 250 students marched to protest threats on the Black Student Association president and to protest the overall racial pressure that existed at Harvard.

Racial tension throughout the country has caused a Harvard faculty "committee on civility," which is considering a requirement to make all students follow some type of program designed to "develop an awareness of the rights and sensibilities of other people," related Vincent G. Dethier, chairman of the committee.

Archie C. Epps III, dean of Harvard College, summarized current racial attitudes: "We are in a new era in race relations. I think the recent efforts to turn back some of the gains made in civil rights have been taken as a signal to people with racial resentments that it is acceptable once again to insult and threaten minorities."

Others investigate

Currently, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating the racial incidents at Williams, Wesleyan and Harvard.

Middlebury College responds

Student Forum Chairman Caleb Rick '82 acknowledged that problems exist at Middlebury with respect to race relations. In his view, there is no overt racism. Instead, he perceived the strained relations between the black and white communities on campus to be the result mutual misunderstandings. This ignorance, if unchecked, "can snowball into cross-burnings," he asserted.

Rick proposed that Middlebury form a committee which would construct measures to combat tension between the races and solve other problems, such as the deficiency of Black faculty on campus. He said, "We need a full frontal movement to both educate people on campus and to try to provide an atmosphere that is conducive to the liberal arts tradition by increasing the number of minority students and faculty."

The chairman reported that Student Forum has already discussed the issue of race relations on campus. In addition, he said he has met with the dean of students, the dean of the College and Black Student Union members about the rash of cross-burnings at college campuses several times last fall.

According to Rick, the Board of Trustees discussed problems related to race on campus this past weekend. Asked about the result of the meeting, he noted, "The Trustees have a greater appreciation for what the situation is here."

Commentary

Racial violence decried

By Leroy Nesbitt, Jr. '82

As the 1980s progress, it appears that racial violence will become common practice. Violence, which is as American as apple pie, is on the rise. During 1980, America saw 30 Black Americans killed for no apparent reason, the shooting of Vernon Jordan, who is head of the National Urban League, and the largest riot in years in Miami.

Are these incidents of racial violence a sign for the future? The killings of Blacks in Buffalo, New York and Atlanta, Georgia appear to be byproducts of the growing resentment of Black Americans. The increasingly blatant and aggressive activities of the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Party are more indications of resentment. In addition, the backlash from the Bakke decision and the reduction of Affirmative Action programs have produced an America that is insensitive to Black needs. The random violence against Blacks recreates memories of the lynchings in America's southern states.

The racial slurs and threats that have become everyday events on American campuses show that racial hatred and resentment is embedded in America's youth. Racial hatred has not diminished and violence is the outlet for this hatred.

Law enforcement agencies have not recognized this threat of violence and refuse to investigate. The Ku Klux Klan is reportedly conducting paramilitary training through the country, but the FBI has not investigated these activities.

Many Black leaders have recognized the beginning of an anti-Black movement. Black Americans, including "Operations Push" Head Jesse Jackson and National Urban Coalition President Carl Holman, have demanded an investigation by the Civil Rights office of the Justice Department. The Justice Department and the FBI both claim they cannot investigate because of legislative and regulatory constraints. These constraints, ironically, were enacted to prevent FBI abuses against civil rights groups of the '60s.

What is the response from Black America toward this new increase in racial hatred? Violence. Riots and civil disturbances may become frequent occurrences. These riots are the result of pent up frustration. Frustration and disappointment will cause Black Americans to strike out against urban America.

The riots of the '60s were products of the same ills that weaken America today. During the '60s people predicted that the '80's would see a generation of Black children fully integrated into all aspects of American life. Instead, the conditions of the '60s remained.

What are the frustrations that plague and burden Black America? Black Americans want fuller participation in the social order of America and an equal share in the material benefits enjoyed by the vast majority of Americans.

The end must come to the unequal justice system, rampant Black unemployment, inadequate housing and the handout social programs that have not helped Black America one iota. Black America burns and destroys urban centers in response to their inability to change their inferior social status.

The violence displayed by both Black and white races show that our nation is moving toward two societies — one Black, one white — separate and unequal. Racial hatred and discrimination have been a part of American society; this hatred now blocks the growth of this country.

Violence against Black America and destruction of cities by Black Americans does not build a stronger society. The opposite is true — disruption and violence foster repression and racial division. If America is to exist in the future, it is important that principles of democracy are applied to the minds and actions of all Americans.

Poussaint lectures

By David Odato '84

Dr. Alvin Poussaint, assistant professor of Psychiatry and dean of Harvard Medical School, lectured Tuesday evening on the history of the Black Civil Rights movement over the past 30 years.

Poussaint, an activist of the movement in the Sixties, participated in several marches and other activities in the South.

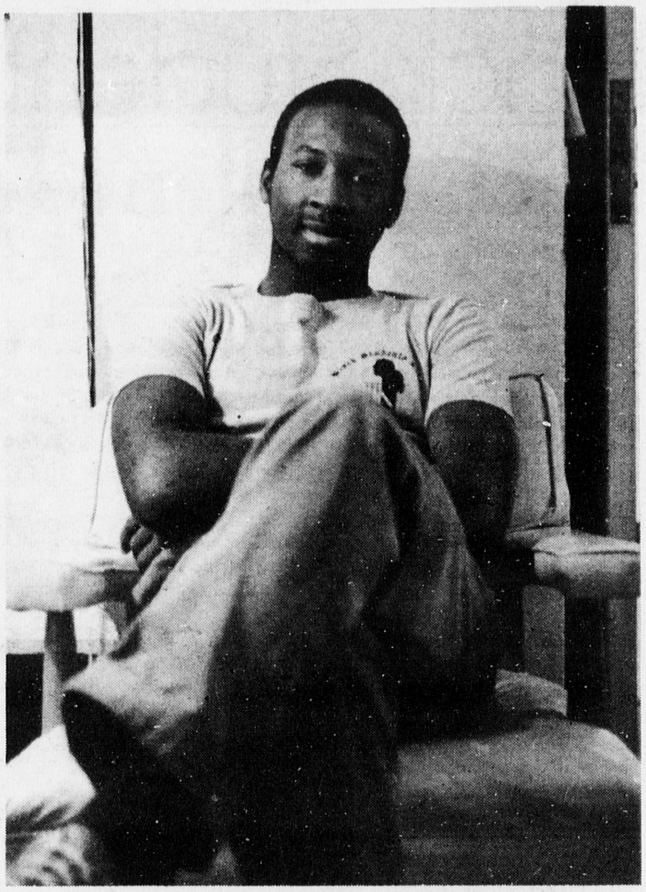
He described the life of Blacks in the South before the movement became strong as one in which legal segregation was "maintained through terror."

He continued by revealing the evolution of strong Civil Rights groups such as the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and King's organization — the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and the subsequent difficulty these groups experienced not only in convincing a white majority of racial equality, but also in reversing the brainwashing of blacks who had been made to feel inferior to whites for over two centuries.

Responding to questions concerning current racial relations and the present condition of the Civil Rights movement, Poussaint claimed that he has not seen "the spirit of kinship with each other," since King's assassination. He added that he considers the mood of black students on college campuses to be one of "apathy and ignorance."

He also stated that "I see a great potential for race riots," noting the poor economic conditions of many blacks and the increase of police violence involving blacks.

Poussaint concluded by stating that the message of the Civil Rights movement is one of "activism...and unified response to oppression."



Nesbitt '82 speaks out against racial violence.

Dr. Poussaint offers civil rights to oppose oppression.

Commentary

Ethiopian Falashas face grim existence

By Leroy Nesbitt, Jr. '82

The Falashas must be saved.

The Falashas are a group of Black Jews in Ethiopia. While they numbered half a million in the 16th century, only 28,000 exist today. Many are now suffering as a result of an Ethiopian civil war; 3000 have been killed or wounded, much of their land has been confiscated by other Ethiopian groups and hundreds have been sold into slavery. Although the Falashas wish to migrate to Israel, they have been given little support from Jews worldwide.

The Falashas, whose name means "wanderers," were discovered in 1870 by Joseph Halevy. Until their discovery, they believed they were the only Jews in the world. They practiced few dietary restrictions and observed all holidays except Chanukah and Purim. Basically, they only accept Biblical Laws.

Most Falashas live in isolated villages and half of the population is younger than 18. They read few books (including religious ones) and they usually manage to earn an average yearly income of $60.

Is this another Holocaust in the making? Israel and Jewish organizations worldwide have displayed little interest in the situation of the 28,000 Black Jews. For 20 years, Israeli citizens were even ignorant of the Falashas' existence. This ignorance has been attributed to religious politics.

Because the Falashas were cut off from the mainstream of the Jewish people they were considered primitive. They knew nothing of the religious traditions. Racism also occurred as many Jewish organizations refused to recognize a race of dark-skinned Jews.

It seems quite clear that things must be done to aid the Falashas. 1) Israel must commit herself totally to supporting the immigration of the Falashas under the Law of Return. 2) Israel and the Jewish organizations worldwide must put pressure on Ethiopia to release the Falashas. 3) Large sums of money must be provided to properly relocate the Falashas.

Finally, I urge Blacks and Jews worldwide to support the efforts of the Falashas to bring them home.

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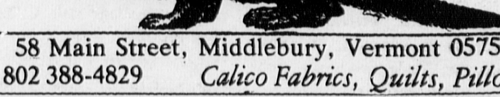

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UNITY THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

Black Student Union member Roger Chow stands by the BSU motto.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Few Black professors lured

By Anthony Flint '84

There is only one black professor at Middlebury College, and a proportionally small black student population. The *Campus* has investigated several reasons why that is the case.

"There are black PhDs all over the world," commented History Professor Thomas Cox, the only remaining black professor at Middlebury, "and none are at Middlebury College."

But Cox stated that he would make no further comments as a private individual.

Gayle Pemberton, now a professor of English at Northwestern University, left Middlebury last year. She said that the most salient explanation of the lack of black professors here is that there is "no desire on the part of the administration to acquire black professors." She extended this phenomenon beyond Middlebury to most other small liberal arts colleges in the Northeast.

Pemberton pointed out that the social, political, and philosphical issues of the 1960s were never resolved. Institutions such as Middlebury College merely reacted superficially to the problem, hoping that the screaming and brick-throwing would subside if something was done. But the issues were never really dealt with, Pemberton explained. The College never got to "the core of the problem," and the commitment of the administration to reform the teaching staff toward racial balance was not a lasting one.

Pemberton went on to speculate that "Black Culture education has never really penetrated the psyche of the administration," and that perhaps many would be "pleasantly surprised" upon learning more about the black culture, its history, and its influence in the contemporary world.

Another important reason for the situation is Middlebury's geographical location, noted the American literature professor. The area semi-rural, and there is still an overwhelming amount of bias and racism in the area. Black professors who are offered a position here may be reluctant to come here if it means raising a family in this environment.

Pemberton stated that the administration does not believe that the black aspect of literature, history, or political science is necessarily valuable. Furthermore, she noted that the "natural constituency of black students at Middlebury is so very low, the administration maintains the attitude of 'Why bother?' "

The relatively small black student population may be attributed to the lack of resources, according to Pemberton, who emphasized that a library in a rural college such as Middlebury is just not equipped at a primary level to accomodate black students. Universities draw a larger black population because the resources are available.

Pemberton commented that Middlebury College seems to be maintaining a minimal black student population to "ease the conscience of the administration," but otherwise is making no effort to increase either black teaching staff or student population because without them, the College is "getting along just fine."

She did not see any change for Middlebury College with respect to the black student population or teaching staff. She noted that the country is currently in what she believed to be a "regressive and conservative era" and that Middlebury will not deviate from that movement. She projected that if she returned to Middlebury in 1990, she might find "a handful of black students who did not act very black and really did not want to hear anything about it," and no increase whatsoever in a black teaching staff.

Black studies receive scanty treatment

By Beth Potier '84

The emphasis placed on black studies varies in different departments. While few departments have specific black studies courses, such areas as history, sociology-anthropology, American literature, and music deal with blacks in various courses.

Black History, a course taught by Assistant Professor of history Thomas Cox, devotes itself especially to "the black experience from colonial to present times," according to Cox. The History 307 course, maintained Cox, "deals mainly with the point at which the black experience reflects an indigenous one." Cox stressed that the course, which uses only primary source materials, "has not been a case study in pathology."

While the American literature department only presently offers one course which deals specifically with black literature, department Chairman John McWilliams stated that black authors are studied in other courses. American Literature 450, a seminar lead by Visiting Instructor Harold Hellenbrand, examines the works of black American authors Ralph Ellison and Richard Wright. "The works of Ellison and Wright are also in the second half of the American Novel (course) series," McWilliams reported. He said that the department hopes to continue the Black American literature course it has offered in the past. "We're hiring two new positions, so we hope we can continue this course," McWilliams stated.

"We make no attempt to cover all ethnic groups, but we certainly cover such a large group as blacks," said Sociology-Anthropology professor David Andrews of his *Ethnic Groups in the United States* course. The course studies many American ethnic groups through the use of one main text and separate books on distinct groups, including Al Pinkney's *Black Americans*. Although the department no longer offers a course dealing specifically with Afro-Americans, Andrews maintained that he discusses blacks in his Introduction to Anthropology course "in places. The subject is probably handled in the Social Stratification course as well."

Art department Chairman Glen Andres stated that the department offers "very little" on black or African art.

While neither the music nor art departments offer courses specifically on black artists, the departments vary greatly in their study of blacks. "We continue to offer a diversity of music, including a good deal of courses that deal with black musicians," said music department Chairman Emory Fanning. He cited *History of American Music, History of Jazz, History of the Popular Song, Music of the Big Bands*, and *World Music* as present and past courses which have studied black musicians and their influence.

Finally, art department Chairman Glen Andres stated that the department offers "very little" on black or African art. He stressed that African art is a very specialized area and that although Professor of Art Robert Reiff "has built up a very fine collection of African art, it's the kind of thing we never will be able to offer except by bringing in a specialist."

Commentary

Black colleges needed for opportunities and continuity

By Leroy Nesbitt '82

The Black Colleges of America must continue to exist for the advancement of the Black race. These institutions must continue for three reasons: to educate the Black race, to develop and investigate the status of Black America and to devise a strategy, from our history, that will further the advancement of the Afro-American people.

The purposes and goals of Black colleges have not been met by the integrated universities and colleges of America. Black colleges of America must continue to exist because they alone are serving the needs of Black America.

Although the U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Brown vs. Board of Education*, desegregated white universities, these schools have not provided education for most Black students. The 90 Black colleges of America have awarded degrees to 80 percent of Black college graduates. Integration has not occurred if the 1500 white colleges and universities have only educated twenty percent of the Black college graduates.

As the 1980s unfold, white colleges and universities have turned a cold shoulder to Blacks. Many affirmative action admissions policies are being removed. It is becoming harder and harder for Black Americans to attend white institutions. Financial aid that was once plentiful is being decreased as America tightens its belt for the present economic crunch.

We cannot allow Black colleges to be eliminated or integrated into the larger university system because it will make higher education available only to a small portion of elite Blacks. We must protect and promote Black colleges because they educate the majority of Black college graduates.

Black universities and colleges, administered by Blacks, serve as learning centers about Black America. Black America must find cultural continuity in its own heritage. These colleges perpetuate the growth of this knowledge, and must continue and further their studies of Black America if solutions are to be found for our problems.

Black Americans need places where Black America can be understood and investigated. Black colleges provide these services to the Black community. White universities have shown no interest in a strong study of Afro-American culture. The Black studies programs of the '60s have proven trendy; they have not been implanted into the curriculums of most white colleges.

Black schools are the paths by which Black America can advance in the United States because white universities have limited their curricular offerings on Black concerns as well as accepting only small numbers of Black students into their schools. In addition, Black schools have provided firsts in Black controlled facilities.

Howard University, a Black school in Washington, D.C., has just received a grant to start the first Black owned and controlled television station. Howard also founded the Center for the Study of Sickle Cell Anemia. Certainly, Black America cannot do without these advances for and by Black institutions.

Black Colleges *do* provide opportunities. Thus, each time a Black college or university shuts its doors, Blacks are being systematically closed off from learning and advancement.

Uganda elections leave gov't and rebuilding to Obote

By Patrice Binaisa '83

December 10, internationally known as the day the Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, was a special day for Uganda in 1980. For the first time since February 1962, Ugandans voted in a general election, and proclaimed Apollo Milton Obote their president.

The election, which was fraught with delays, violence and charges of fraud, ended eight years of imposed governments.

During those eight years, Uganda saw five coup- d'etats, only one of which overthrew an elected president in 1966. The others toppled governments which had either seized power or had been appointed as interim governments.

From the first coup, Ugandans learned that whoever controlled the army controlled the government. The series of coups began in 1966 when Prime Minister Obote, aided by the army, overthrew President Sir Edward Mutesa. After Obote declared himself president, he suspended the constitution and set the next election date for 1971.

Power changed hands again while President Obote was traveling abroad. Army Chief of Staff Idi Amin Dada overthrew the government and took control in 1971.

After eight years of bloody rule, Amin was driven out of Uganda by Tanzanian troops and Ugandan guerillas. Amin had attacked Tanzania with the intention of incorporating parts of the country into Uganda.

Meanwhile, a group of Ugandan exiles, who saw that Amin was preparing to flee, appointed Professor Yusufu Lule as president of Uganda and chairman of the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF). These UNLF members supporting Lule decided that he would serve for two years as interim president.

However, Lule served only two months. The National Consultative Council, the interim parliament, removed Lule for reasons that have not yet been made clear to Ugandans.

The Council then appointed Godfrey L. Binaisa, Q.C., a former attorney-general in Obote's government, to be president. One of Binaisa's first acts as president was to set new elections for June 3, 1981, but later changed the date to Dec. 30, 1980 for strategic reasons.

Binaisa's intention was to strengthen the presidency. At this time, the interim president was severely restricted by the National Consultative Council. Once new elections took place, this Council could be dissolved and a new parliament elected. He reasoned that the sooner the elections took place, the sooner the newly elected president could dissolve the Council. In addition, such a move would increase popular support for the president.

In May 1980, Binaisa was deposed by the Military Commission, one of the four commissions of the UNLF government. The commission ruled that the president acted unconstitutionally by dismissing David Oyite-Ojok, army chief-of-staff, and appointing him to ambassador to Algeria.

Binaisa had dismissed Oyite-Ojok when the soldier had arrested the presidential press secretary Jesse James Namakajo and had refused to release him. Binaisa asserted that he had the right to demote Oyite-Ojok by virtue of his job as commander-in-chief of the army, and to appoint him as an ambassador in his capacity as president of Uganda.

After the Military Commission assumed the reins of power, Binaisa was placed under house arrest and new electoral rules were drawn up by Paulo Muwanga, the chairman of the Military Commission. Chairman Muwanga re-established a multi-party system of government which Obote had abolished in 1969 in favor of a single party system.

Former President Obote, who fled after his government was toppled, returned to Uganda from Tanzania to lead the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) party in his quest to become president. His major opponents were Paulo Semogerere, the president-general of the Democratic Party (DP) and Yoweri Museveni, chairman of the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) and vice chairman of the Military Commission.

As election day neared, Museveni endorsed Binaisa as one of his presidential candidates, though the former president was still under house arrest. Museveni would have run but was ineligible because of his age. The constitution stipulates that a presidential candidate must be at least 40 years old. Museveni was 35.

The other UPM presidential candidate was Bidandi Ssali, the party's secretary-general and minister of local government.

The election was one that Uganda will never forget. After half the votes were counted, it seemed as though the Democratic Party was heading for a sweeping upset victory over the UPC, which was supported by the Military Commission.

In the capital city of Kampala, people danced in the streets at the news, but their joy was not to last long. At DP headquarters a spokesman claimed that the party had won 70 seats out of the 126 parliamentary seats.

Chairman Muwanga declared it illegal for anyone to announce election results before the termination of the election process. He asserted that anyone breaking the law would be subject to five years in prison and a $20,000 fine.

Because of this ''infraction'' by the DP, Muwanga announced that he would ''determine the validity of the election'' and that his actions would not be ''questioned in any court of law.''

Meanwhile, the UPC headquarters were deserted and Obote was at home tabulating a list of grievances against the DP, claiming that some of his party members had been intimidated at the polling stations.

After Muwanga completed the counting, he reported that the UPC had 72 seats, the DP, 51 and the UPM, 1. Obote had been re-elected president.

The DP then charged the UPC with fraud and had earlier threatened to boycott parliament.

Immediately after his inauguration, President Obote released former President Binaisa from house arrest. The two men embraced on Ugandan and British national television where they put aside past grudges.

At the request of the Military Commission, a Commonwealth Observer Team monitored the entire election process. Headed by former Ghanaian Ambassador to the United States Dr. Emmanuel Debrah, the team concluded that the elections were fair. In addition, they commented that Uganda was unique in its ability to hold free elections, given the instability of the political and economic institutions of the country.

Once in power Obote proclaimed himself Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also appointed Paulo Muwanga as vice-president and minister of defense. The two men carry five cabinet votes between them.

Now that the election is over, Obote has called ''national reconciliation,'' wherein Ugandans should now make it their duty to rebuild the Uganda that Amin ruined.

The economic problems that Uganda bears today were created by past political crises. Uganda's future lies in the hands of its leaders. The opposition is waiting to see whether President Obote has reformed himself. As a check, he has called upon the Democratic Party to be an ''alert opposition.''

The Democratic Party is waiting to see if the multi-party system will continue to survive until the next election in 1985. They want to see President Obote improve discipline in the armed

Godfrey L. Binaisa (center) was president of Uganda.

Binaisa on U

By Roger Chow '83

Patrice Binaisa, the son of the ex-president of the Republic of Uganda, currently attends Middlebury College. At first glance he presents an impressively calm air, however, the events of the past year have been troubling him deeply.

Patrice's father, Godfrey L. Binaisa, was placed under house arrest after his government collapsed last May. The younger Binaisa worked hard to gain the support of other nations to sue for the release of his captive father. Finally, after six months of imprisonment, his father was released in Dec. 1980. I spoke with Patrice about his feelings on the entire ordeal.

Q. *What caused your father's downfall?*

A. My father was in Kenya to meet with the Pope when the Army Chief of Staff David Oyite-Ojok, arrested the press secretary, Jesse James Navnakjo. My father then ordered Ojok to release him and demoted Ojok. But (Ojok) refused (my father's request) and, with the aid of the Military Commission, he overthrew the government. (The Military Commission) ruled my father has unconstitutionally dismissed Ojok, but he has that right to be Commander in Chief of the Army.

Q. *What was your reaction?*

A. It wasn't until two days later that I found out that my father was under arrest. I then called the state house, but my Dad said my worries were premature and things were being settled. He thought that the Tanzanian President Nyerere would help, but he did nothing.

I started to panic because the Military Commission came up with false charges and I feared that they would try to execute him.

Q. *How long was he held captive?*

A. 216 days from May to December. During that time I wrote appeals that appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*, *Washington Post*, *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Herald Tribune*. I also sent appeals to high officials all over the world including Jimmy Carter.

Q. *What type of response did you receive from these appeals?*

Uganda: Q&A

A. I formally received a response from the Honorable Lord Hailsham who is a member in the House of Lords. Also several California residents called who saw my appeal in the paper.

Q. *Now that your father is free, what does he plan to do?*

A. Well, I can only guess, but I think he is going to retire and possibly write a book. After he was released by the newly elected President Milton Obote, he was offered a post which he did not accept. Instead he left the country. But nevertheless the Ugandan government has given him a pension, bought him a house, offered security guards and is paying for our tuition until we finish. So I think he will retire.

Q. *Do you think your family will ever return to Uganda?*

A. I think so. I intend to after I finish my studies here.

Q. *Are you planning a career in politics?*

A. I haven't singled that out, but most likely a professional career. A civil servant in the Ministry of Education of Foreign Affairs, or an interpreter at the O.A.U. (Organization for African Unity).

Q. *How was the Middlebury community toward you during this difficult period?*

A. Very kind. I'd like to thank a few good people. One is Cindy Rigg who typed out my appeal and made 30 copies and addressed them. Also Deans Lindholm and Wonnacott for their support and President Robison who called on the Assistant Secretary of State on African Affairs.

Also I thank the Black Student Union and my many friends, and also Andy Kennedy '83 whose father was one of the Iranian hostages. He made me feel I wasn't alone.

Q. *Is there a final statement you would like to relate to the people?*

A. I'd like to see, as Obote (the present ruler of Uganda) say, "The pearl of Africa shall rise once again.

forces. They believe that the army should be loyal not only to the Commander-in-Chief and the Defense Minister, but also to the nation as a whole. If one individual abuses the army, Uganda will be going back to the oppressive policies of Amin.

Ugandans are tired of military oppression. Our army should defend our national honor, but not trample on it. Uganda also wants to see corruption eradicated in political offices.

In my own opinion, I think that the Democratic Party was cheated out of an election victory. Muwanga knew that the Democratic Party had a lot of support, so he deliberately took the counting into his hown hands to subvert the election in order to get Obote re-elected. Also, the Military Commission supported the UPC all the way and made sure that its candidate got priority in media coverage. In addition, Obote was treated lavishly; he was transported in Mercedes-Benz cars, and was supplied with body guards for protection. In short, he was treated like a head of state.

I can't say whether the country would have been better off had the Democratic Party taken control. We must wait to see if Obote has reformed himself. Personally, I don't think he has.

Conflicts lead to tragedy in the "pearl of Africa" in 1970 s

By Dean of the College John Spencer

When I first went to Uganda in the early 1960s, it was peaceful and prosperous, to many observers the very model of a developing African state. Today, Uganda ia a shell of a country, its once strong economy in ruins. What happened?

To the British colonizers in the **1890s, Uganda was "the pearl of Africa,"** a land of "tropical exuberance," that would make the white man rich. Adding to its initial appeal, the kingdom of Buganda, the area they dealt with first and after which they named the country, had a system of government comfortably like that they had left at home, complete with king, prime minister, cabinet and a kind of parliament. Because the country was land-locked, the British built a railroad from the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa to Lake Victoria. Some of its critics called it the "Lunatic Line," but it helped develop Uganda. By the 1920s, she had a strong economy, primarily based on African coffee and cotton production in the southern part of the country, with a small number of Asian traders and agricultural processors and an even smaller number of British administrators.

In the following decades, Uganda passed through the sequence of steps tward self-rule often found in British colonies, winding up in the 1950s with an all-African Legislative Council and, in 1961, with her own Prime Minister. When she became independent in October, 1962, no new African country seemed to have a brighter future.

There was one problem that dated back to the British arrival in Uganda, and as the pageantry of the Independence ceremonies — the fanfares and the rolling drums, the snapping flags, the royal Presence from England — faded from memory, it pushed all others aside. This was the deep seated conflict between the prosperous, developed south and the relatively barren and neglected north. The new Prime Minister, Apollo Milton Obote, and his party represented the latter, and, by 1970, after a series of confrontations with various southern groups, he had dissolved the four southern kingdoms, declared a one party state and, with the backing of the army, appeared to be in complete control of the country.

Obote's assumption of power, however, had cost not only lives and economic disruption, but also the support of many of the senior officers of the army on which that power depended. While he attended a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Singapore in January 1971, General Idi Amin took over in a bloodless coup.

I was in Kampala the following December and remember asking some of my Ugandan friends about Amin. "Not all that clever," they said, "a rough-cut chap, up from the ranks, without education, but no fool." As difficult as it may seem to believe now, that was the general opinion of the time. It was not until the folowing year, when distinguished Ugandans began to disappear and he expelled the 50,000 Asians who were the backbone of the country's trade, that Amin's countrymen began to have an idea of what sort of person he really was. The tragic sequel to those events is too well known to need re-telling here; the murder of thousands and the maiming of thousands more, the destruction of Uganda's economy and the drawing down of her resources sickened the world. In 1978, in an effort to divert Uganda's attention from his increasingly erratic misrule and in supposed retaliation for "provocation," Amin attacked neighboring Tanzania. The Tanzanians counter-attacked and pushed Amin's troops further and further back into Uganda, finally taking Kampala in April, 1979. Amin fled northward to exile in Libya.

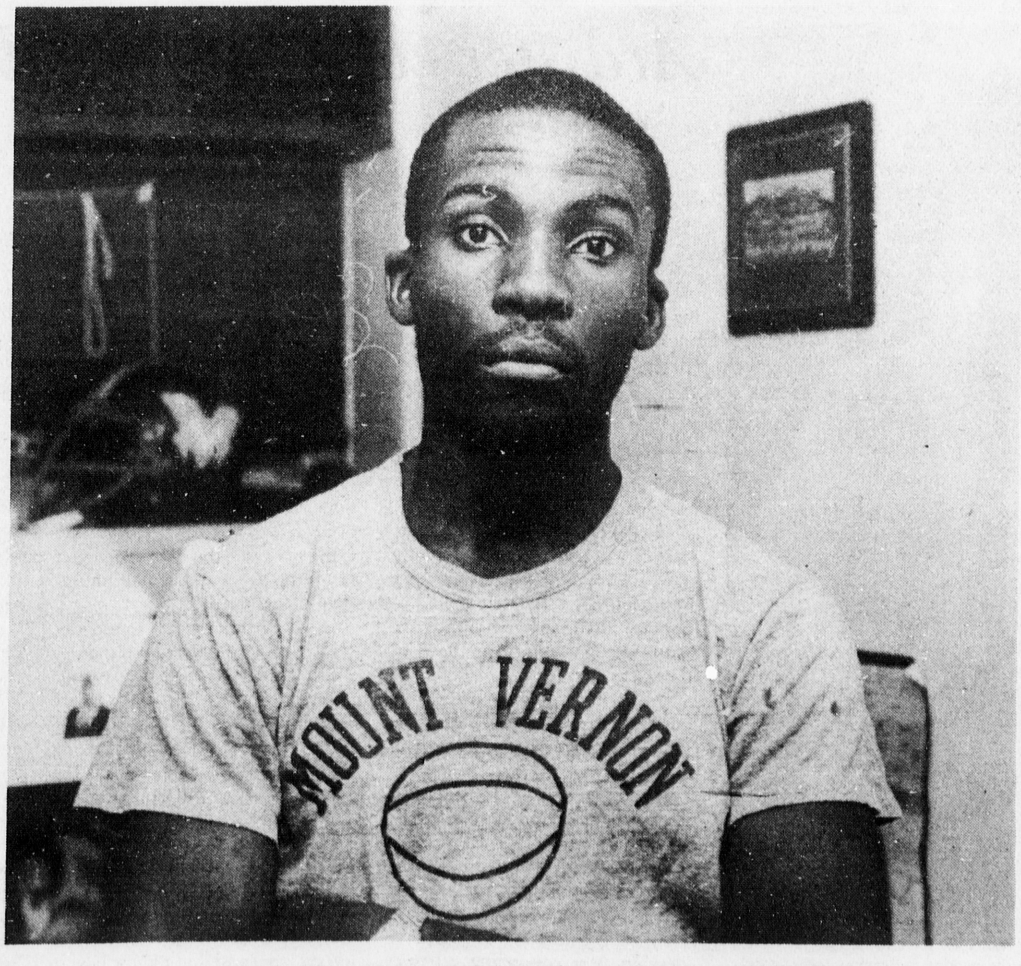
He left a broken country behind him, without foreign exchange or production, with most of its intelligentsia murdered and the majority of its people reduced to subsistence agriculture which, in case of the Karamojong people in northeast Uganda, meant starvation.

With the approval of the Tanzanians, whose troops now controlled the country, a group of leading politicians who had been in exile chose the former head of Uganda's University to head the new Executive Council that would take over the country. There was soon dissension, however, and a new man, Godfrey Binaisa, was appointed to head the Council. Within a few months, he too was removed from office, arrested by Army officers loyal to Obote. In December, 1980, country-wide elections were held that returned Obote to power.

These . elections were monitored by an international team of observers, who complained of wide-scale intimidation and buying of votes, but the fact remains that the once popular Obote, the champion of northern interests, is back in power charged with rebuilding his broken country.

I can't say whether the country would have been better off had the Democratic Party taken control. We must wait to see if Obote has reformed himself. Personally, I don't think he has.

—Patrice Binaisa



Patrice Binaisa '83 discusses his father's six-month imprisonment in Uganda.

Midd grad condemns minority admissions policy

By Dori J. Maynard '82

For four years, Tracey Thompson '79 watched policies being made at Middlebury College. As a student, she had neither the power nor the time to have effect changes. A year and a half after her graduation, Thompson is an assistant director of admissions at the College and is changing many of the policies she once disagreed with.

“I always had feelings about Middlebury's admissions policies, especially concerning minorities,” Thompson remarked. As a student, “I didn't feel it was done well. I thought they were accepting people who should not have come here. Too many people were failing out.”

Thompson attributed the number of minority students who left the College to an admission policy which she claimed accepted students who were not academically or socially prepared for Middlebury. Citing Middlebury's isolation and academic rigor as two characteristics for which many students were unprepared, Thompson said that she now informs all applicants about these aspects of the College.

“I think alot of people came up here under false pretenses. I don't think they knew what they were getting into,” Thompson maintained. “I don't think they knew that how small the Black community is here, or how isolated it is.”

“I want everybody to know what Middlebury is like before they get here. I think if more people know what they are getting into, then more people will stick it out,” the Middlebury alumna added.

Having attending high school in Putney, Vermont, Thompson was not forced to change her life style very much when she arrived at the College. She revealed that she did have a hard time adjusting to a black community which she felt at first rejected her, because she had not attended the minority orientation program.

While her first semester was rough, Thompson recalled, she was eventually accepted by the black community. “It was very difficult my first semester, but by the end I had some good friends,” she claimed.

Now that she is back at Middlebury, Thompson said she wants to try and improve things for the black community. One means to accomplish this, she explained, is to search for only those students who both want to be here and will make it through.

Thompson expressed a desire to directly help students already at Middlebury as well. “I want to start a interderpartmental math course, and I would like to help tutor people. I also hope I am somebody the students feel they can talk to.”

Perhaps one of Thompson's most personal contributions is her effort to help revamp the minority orientation program which caused her so much anxiety while she attended Middlebury. Thompson explained that apart from her own personal resentment, she thinks the program both isolated the black community and contributed to the number of students who left Middlebury.

“People came to orientation, and there were lots of black people around them. Then school started, and it just wasn't like that, and a lot of people were shocked,” Thompson recalled. “I also think it fostered isolation in the black community because people were encouraged to stick together by Arnold” (the former assistant dean of students in charge of orientation).

According to Thompson, the revamped version will be open to white students and will no longer be mandatory for the majority of minority students.

Middlebury's small minority population is one characteristic, however, which Thompson fosters little hope of changing. “We are competing with ivy league schools,” she pointed out, “and then you have to subtract the number of people who want to go to large urban univerities. With those two groups eliminated, there just aren't enough minority students to share among Williams, Colby and Middlebury. That's why those schools will always have small minority communities,” Thompson concluded.

Along with the tasks of revamping orientation and travelling across the country, recruiting the type of minority student she believes will be compatible with Middlebury, Thompson also does her share of general admissions work. She is presently re-reading the 3000 applications that Middlebury received this year. After this, she and the other six admissions directors will convene to choose the approximately 500 students who will be admitted next year.

“It's all very interesting work. In both reading the applications and discussing them, sometimes you really have to make a strong case for some of the kids. And then other people have their applicants,” she revealed.

Once the class of '85 is chosen, Thompson will recommence her travels around the country, spreading the word about Middlebury.

Assistant director of admissions Tracey Thompsen '79 is changing many of the minority admissions policies she disagreed with as a student. Photo by Gordon Wallace '82

Ardister calls for race discussion

By Dori J. Maynard '81

Assistant Dean of Students Arlinda Ardister's interests seem to have always been somewhat varied. She did undergraduate work in pyschology and went on to receive a masters degree in theology. Following graduation, she worked as an administrator for the University of Chicago's Law school. As the newly appointed Middlebury College dean last fall, she is combining her interests.

“I wanted a job like this because I wanted to pursue a job in academia and I wanted to penetrate the area of student personnel.” said Ardister. “My pastorial counseling skills are very important here. They are more important than my administrative skills, though I draw on both of them.”

Although Ardister is the only black dean at Middlebury, she pointed out that her interests and duties are targeted towards the entire community. “My concern is about the total population,” she claimed.

The dean is currently in the process of initiating two projects, using her counseling experience. First, she said that she wants to develop peer counseling activities with the aid of house directors and junior counselors, whom she already supervises. “We have an excellent and mature group of house directors and junior counselors. I think it would be a positive effort if these skills could be developed. I also think it would be helpful to them as they go on from Middlebury.”

Second, she said she would like to organize a campus-wide discussion on Middlebury College race relations. Ardister stated, “It is the consensus of a representation of students and others that a formally organized discussion on race relations is something Middlebury has needed for some time. I think the exsistence of the C.S.U. letter (*Campus*, fall term) is one indication of that need.”

The subtle racial tension is caused by a lack of understanding. The Dean maintained that “Students here seem to have very little knowledge of groups that differ from theirs. I'm not just talking about traditional minorities. The same is also true with gays, Jews and feminists.

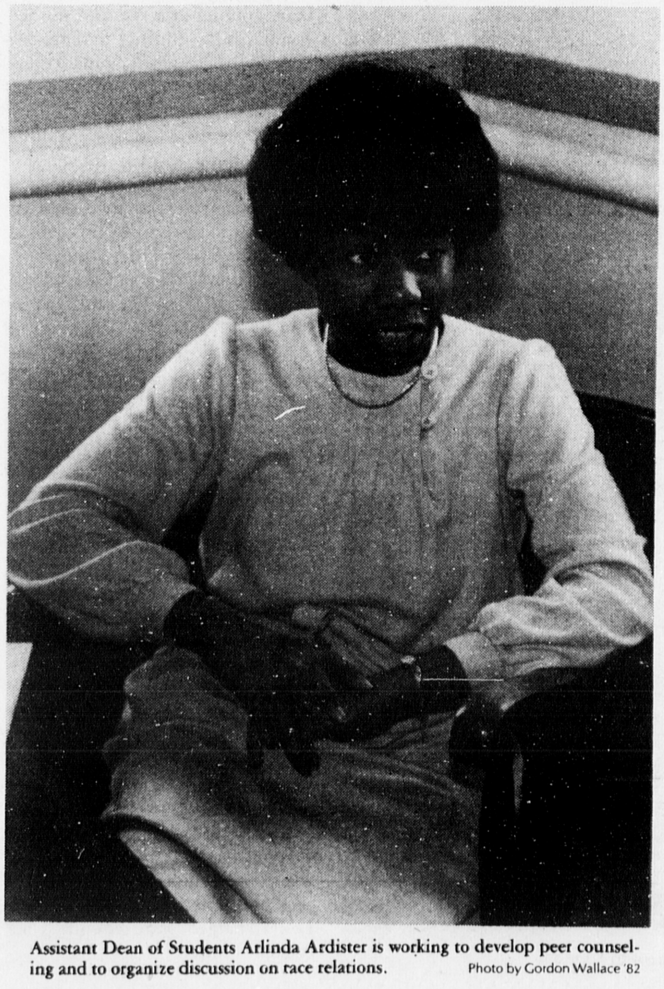
“I think this is due to people not having a controlled situation in which they could discuss questions and feelings they have about each other. In the end, they step on each others' toes and don't know how to constructively say ‘Ouch, you stepped on my toes,’ ” she added.

Ardister is very impressed with the students here and said she believes that once they are more aware, they will become more sensitive towards each other. She stated her desire for this awareness to promote community development in all areas of campus life; she is optimistic that a real sense of community will develop in the near future.

“Besides a lack of community spirit,” Ardister claimed that all the students are generally coperative. “Any discipline problems we have with students are usually quite petty. They know what's moral and immoral (and) they tend to direct their actions accordingly.”

Thus far, Dean Ardister's major complaint is that students view the deans as authority figures rather than a support system. “Unfortunately, we usually see students in the midsts of crises,” she said. “If they came in more often, I think some of these crises could be avoided.”

With all these goals Ardister has set, she said that she does not see herself leaving Middlebury in the near future. Conversely, she added that she does not see herself working at the College ten years from now.



Assistant Dean of Students Arlinda Ardister is working to develop peer counseling and to organize discussion on race relations. Photo by Gordon Wallace '82

Black female percussionists performed here.

Administration expands minority orientation program

By Paul Cramer '82

The administration has re-evaluated the "Academic Orientation Program for Minority Students" and has decided to "open it to all students which the Admissions Office believes can benefit from a math, English, and study-skills review," and to make "certain changes in the program format," said Assistant Dean of Students Arlinda Ardister. Dean of the College John Spencer has approved the recommendations which were submitted to him by Ardister and Assistant Director of Admissions Tracy Thompson '79.

"The changes are being made in response to complaints by white students, some of whom felt that this program allowed minority students to get an advantage, and to minority students' concerns that they have been made to appear as a group which is not Middlebury material — as second class students," Ardister explained.

Ardister noted that there has been confusion among students about the intention of the program. She stated that resentment exists among some minority students because they felt singled out and stereotyped, especially about having to defend the program's existence and their right to participate in it. In addition, there is a general concern about "the potential of the program to encourage separation between black and white students," added Ardister.

The assistant dean said she does not believe that the latter claim is justified. On the contrary, she noted that once school starts, minority students live among and room with non-minority students and that it is primarily up to each individual to develop new and diversified friendships.

Student Forum Chairman Caleb Rick '82 is in general agreement with the decision to open the orientation program to all students and believes it "is a positive step for both BSU and students in general."

Rick added that he "understands why it was originally a good idea to have the program just for minority students, but that the time has come when white students can make use of the program also." Rick noted that the most important consideration for participation in the program should be a student's academic background.

Having developed an outreach and special admissions program after the death of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968, Middlebury instituted the 3 1/2 week summer program as a "support program" for those minority students who lacked the extensive academic background and training of most Middlebury students.

Ardister explained that these "academic risk" students took part in four daily classes designed to prepare them for the academic and intellectual pressure of Middlebury. For these students, admission to Middlebury was contingent on their participation in the program. Other minority students were invited to attend the program because of its social dimension, but never were required to participate.

Whereas the old orientation concentrated on math and English studies, Ardister explained that the new three week program will combine these studies with study-skills training — effective note-taking, test preparation and speed reading. Diagnostic testing will be administered in order to help students determine their academic strengths and interests.

Ardister is planning "to approach certain faculty members" about a proposed seminar course in which a faculty member would present three lectures for one week and conclude with a test. The seminar would focus on one, as of yet undefined, theme.

Ardister concluded that "the intent (of the orientation program) is very positive and creative" and that the administration hopes "to remove any stigmas" associated with it. She said that the program usually enrolls about 10 or 15 students, but that she is encouraged by what seems to be a willingness to increase its budgetary funding if the number of students interested grows.

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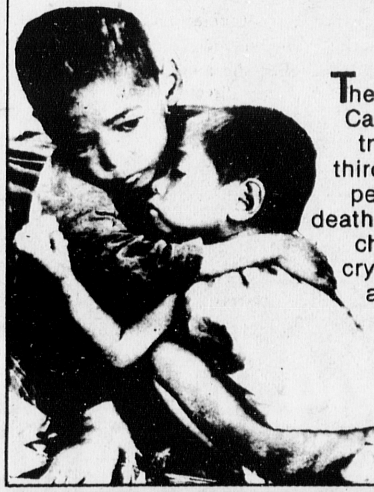

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Black Cultural Week celebrates community

Middlebury is hosting a variety of Black cultural events on campus this week to celebrate Black art and enhance the community's awareness of issues facing the Black community. The Black Student Union and Assistant Dean of Students Arlinda Ardister have coordinated this first Black cultural week at Middlebury.

La Triba, a women's percussion group, kicked off Black cultural week last Sunday with a performance in Proctor Lounge. The group, which played traditional African music, invited the audience to dance at the end of the concert.

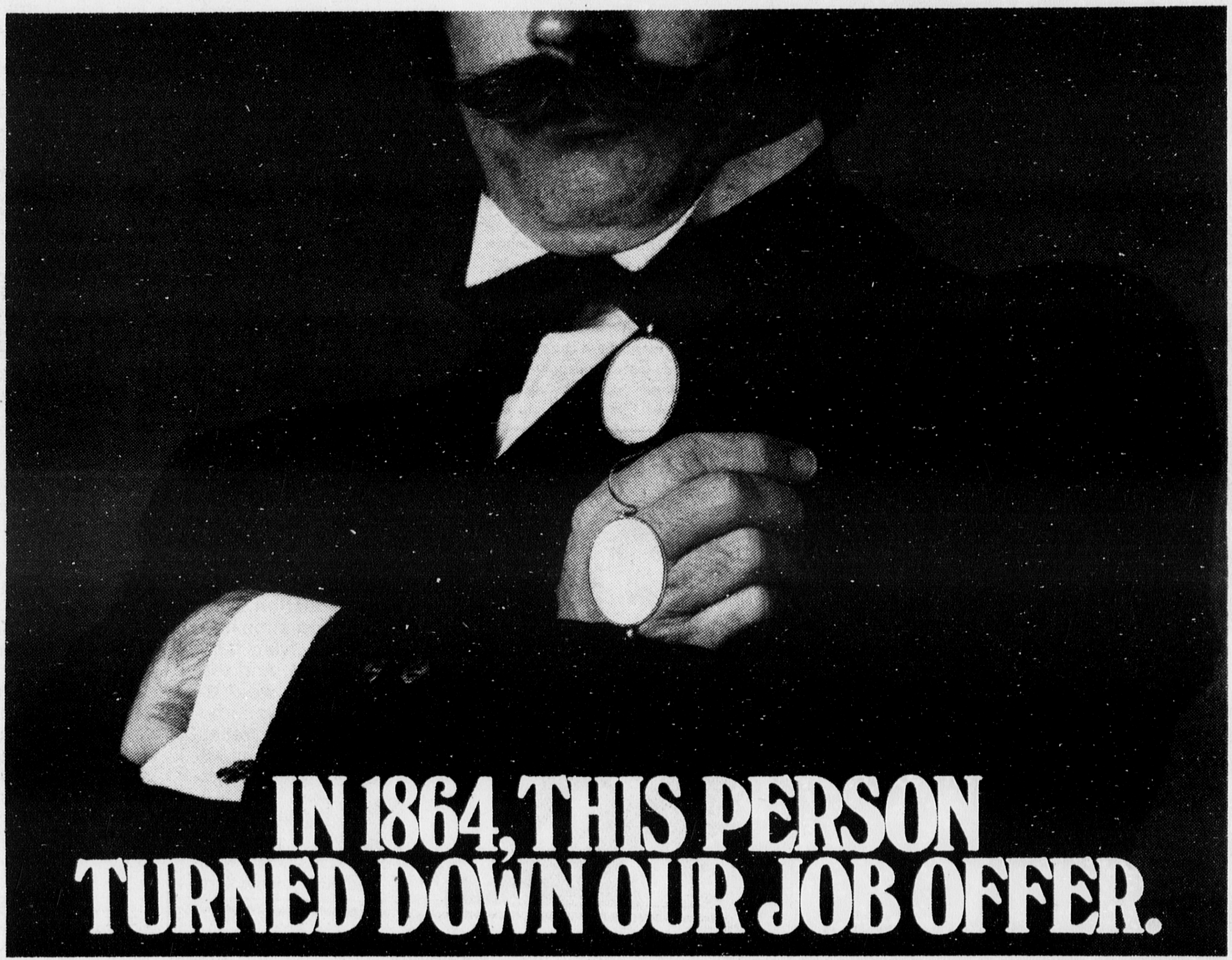
Other events of the week included Monday's art exhibit by David Driskell, chairman of the art department at the University of Maryland. This artist's work includes still life and landscape abstractions done in bright colors as well as collages.

On Tuesday, Dr. Alvin Poussaint (see page 14), associate professor of psychiatry and dean of students at Harvard Medical School, lectured on "Whatever Happened to the Movement?"

Wednesday was devoted to African concerns. That afternoon there was a discussion on the Organization of African Unity in Coltrane Lounge. In the evening the Black Student Union showed a film on the civil war in Nigeria entitled "Nigeria and Biafra."

Coming events include a Friday evening movie on Ragtime composer Scott Joplin at 7:30 p.m. in Coltrane Lounge. The cultural week concludes with a Saturday party in Coltrane Lounge at 9:00 p.m. Music will be provided by a professional disc-jockey and admission is $1.00.

At 11:00 a.m. on Sunday morning, a special sermon in honor of Black Cultural week will be given by Dr. Robert A. Bennett, Jr. Bennett is professor of Old Testament at Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, Mass.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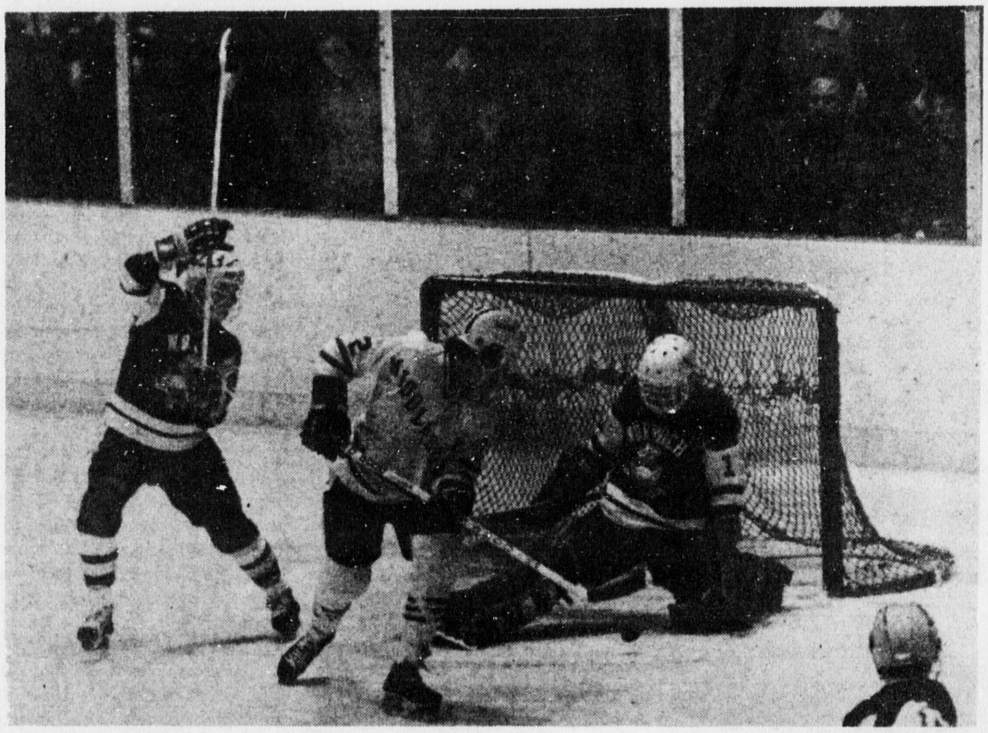
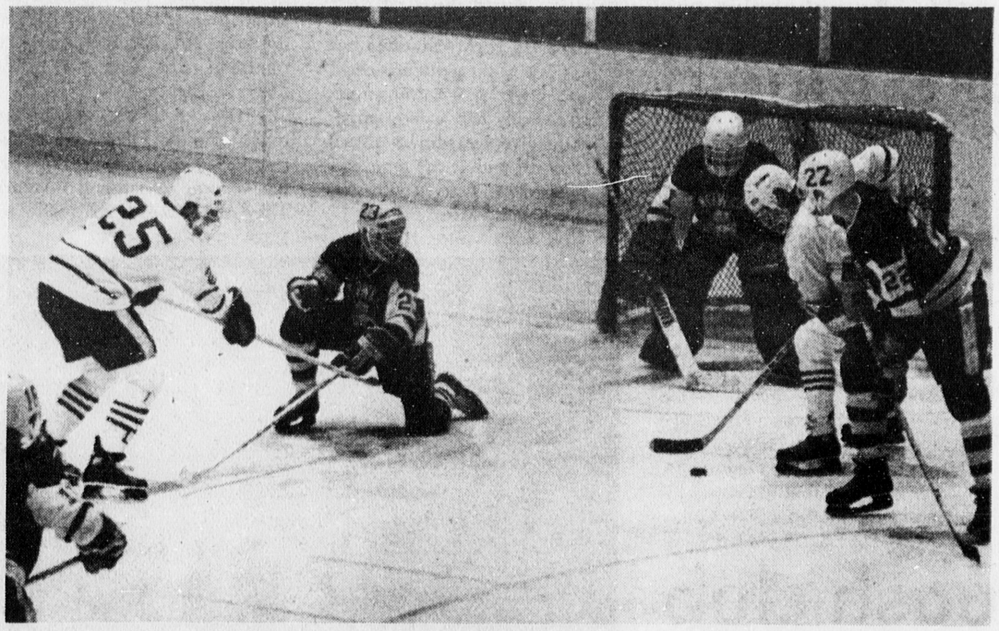
Sports

Panther power-play put in the deep freeze



Middlebury's hockey team had a rough week, losing three of four. Above, *#2* Jon Thomas '83 can't poke this one in against Norwich. Below, *#25* Paul Leahy '83 fires the disc into scoring position. Cadets frustrated Panthers twice last week. Coach Wendy Forbes' icemen are back in action this Saturday at 3:00 pm against Colby at Memorial Field House

Both photos by Lee McShane '82.



But icemen snap four-game losing streak at Wesleyan

By Paul Quinlan '84

Successful teams are able to capitalize on their opponent's mistakes. The Super Bowl champion Oakland Raiders are a fine example of this. The Middlebury varsity icemen are not..

The Panthers' record fell to 4-7-1 as they dropped two games to arch-rival Norwich and another to St. Anselm's from Manchester, New Hampshire, before rallying to defeat Wesleyan last Monday night. The results put Middlebury in the cellar of the ECAC division II West with a 2-6-1 record.

Each loss was due in part to Middlebury's inability to take advantage of a power-play situation. The Panther power-play failed to score in 11 attempts in the Norwich games and was zero for six against St. Anselm's until it finally clicked in period three with the game already out of reach.

During the game against Norwich at Memorial Field House last Friday, Middlebury displayed this inability on man-up situations. Looking to avenge a 4-3 defeat at the hands of the Cadets two days earlier, the Panthers come out fast in what would become one of the hardest hitting games to date.

But the first period foretold of things to come, as Middlebury dominated play yet couldn't connect on numerous opportunities, including three power plays in the first 14 minutes. The Cadets scored at 17:47 to end the period with a 1-0 advantage.

It was Norwich's turn to try to capitalize on power plays in period two. Middlebury penalties at 15:16 and 15:29 and then again at 18:11 and 18:54, twice gave the Cadets a two-man advantage.

However, Dan Higgins '83, alternate captain Jim Davis '81, and Chip Clark '82, with the help of amazing goaltending by Mike McNamara '82, killed all the penalties.

Going into period three only a goal down, the Panthers were still alive, but Norwich finally cracked Middlebury's defense for a power-play goal at 9:22. Then two minutes later the visitors put the game on ice when an uncontrolled rebound was stuffed in. The Panthers took but 23 shots on net the entire game.

With the skid at three games, the Panthers faced St. Anselm's and dropped a 7-4 decision at the Field House ice. Barry McPherson '82 made his first appearance in the nets in a see-saw game that saw the lead change hands four times before the Hawks pulled away. Again, it was Middlebury's squandering of five man-up advantages and one two-man advantage that cost them the game.

For a change, it was the Panthers that struck first, at 11:56. Sophomore Mike Lowry took a pass from captain John Buckley '81, and drilled a shot into the top of the net. But St. Anselm's bounced right back and tied the contest less than two minutes later.

The Panthers regained the lead at 6:09 into the second period, as Tony Trase '81 just managed to get his stick on a loose puck in front of the Hawks net. The game then turned into a shootout, with St. Anselm's tallying twice within a minute to go ahead 3-2, and Middlebury's Mario Barrette '82 knotting the game for the third time less than a minute later.

The turning point in the game, however, came with just 0:54 remaining in the period. After heavy pressure by Middlebury that produced more heart stopping close calls than a knife throwing act, St. Anselm's cleared and scored quickly their first trip down the ice. The period ended with the Hawks holding a 4-3 lead and the Panthers frustrated and wondering what it would take to score.

St. Anselm's pounced quickly on the dejected Panthers and put the game put of reach with two quick goals two minutes into the third period. Middlebury's power-play finally worked, with Trase picking up his second goal of the night, but it was too little too late The Hawks closed out the scoring with an open net goal with a minute left to play.

Finally, Dave Friedman '83 scored a hat trick to lead the Panthers to a 5-1 victory over division III Wesleyan last Monday night on the losers' home ice.

Trase tallied first for the Panthers, leveling the score 1-1 at 11:54 in period one. Bill Cahill '82 put Middlebury ahead with a short-handed goal at the start of period three, before Friedman put the game away with his three straight tallies. The defense played a fine game, allowing only 17 shots to reach McNamara.

The Panthers met Union last night, and then continue their schedule Saturday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. when they face the Mules from Colby at Memorial Arena.

Women's hoop finally wins one

By Lydia Fitler '84

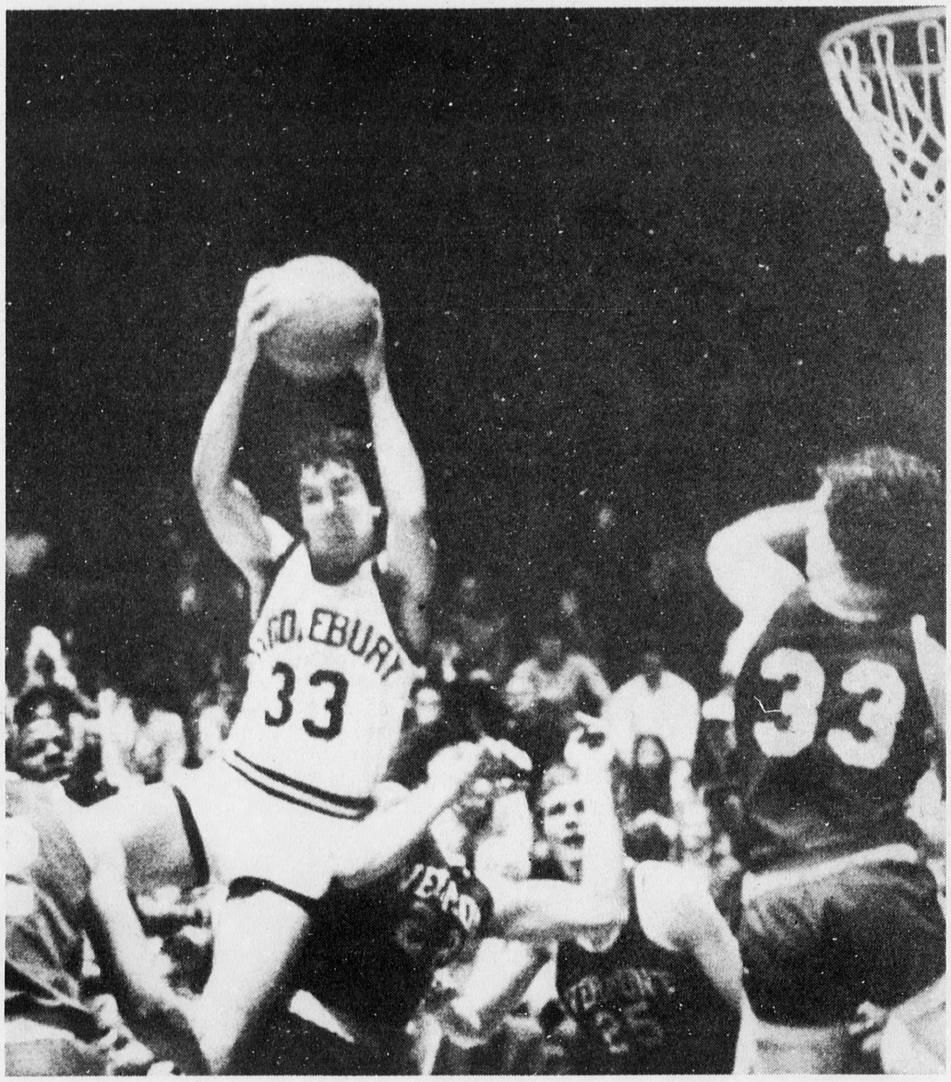
Middlebury's women hoopsters chalked up their win of the season by stampeding St. Joseph's 61-33 on Jan. 22. Deb Shelton '82 was the scorer with 17 points, and Margaret Goebel '84 added nine. Middlebury played an exceptionally strong game, outshooting and outrebounding St. Joseph's by large margins.

Julie Hunt '82 made a big contribution to the game with her 11 defensive rebounds, as did Ty Kennedy '81 with seven defensive and four offensive rebounds. Coach Missy Hopkinson was understandably pleased with the team's play, particularly as it marked their initial triumph.

Middlebury did not fare as well against Norwich two days later, falling 66-53, but played a stronger game than the score might indicate. Kennedy played particularly well, finishing as high scorer with 27 points, including five of seven free throws.

Plattsburgh State overpowered Middlebury 72-48 on Jan. 26, despite 17 points by Kennedy. Marty Taylor '81 dumped in 12 for the Blue, and Robin Harris '84 also played an excellent game, completing 75% of her free throws. Kennedy grabbed nine rebounds while Shelton added a half-dozen.

Hopefully, the win against St. Joseph's will spark the team on to win their final four games, all of which are at home. The first one will be against Johnson State tonight at 6:00 p.m., and the homestand continues next Monday at 7:00 p.m. versus St. Michael's.



#33 Paul Righi rips down the rebound against Vermont. The junior forward had a productive week on the hardwood.

Photo by Lori Geiger '82.

Middlebury cagemen embarrass Thomas

By Doug Dickson '81

Playing inconsistent but scrappy basketball, the Middlebury Panther hoop squad, with a 2-1 week, extended their season record to a respectable 5-6 mark. Playing at Williams last night and hosting Babson this Saturday at 7:00 p.m., the Panther five seeks to climb over the magic .500 mark this week.

On this past Saturday, hosting Thomas College, the Middlebury five was on. Shooting a respectable 49% from the floor, the Blue took command early and never looked back. The final score, 96-64, was reflective of the rout.

Receiving the usual great performances from captain Bob Hamilton '81 outside and tough Mike Waggett '83 inside, the Panthers jumped off to a 43-21 halftime lead. Hamilton scored 11 of his game high 15 points while Waggett tossed in nine of his 13 points during the first half.

The refreshing side for Middlebury coach Russ Reilly, however, was the play of his newly-found bench. Guards Rodney Sanders '82 and Tom Curtin '83 and versatile big man Kevin Harlen '84 saw plenty of action and made the best of it. Sanders and Curtin showed some great defense and ran the offense admirably, while Harlen showed he knew what to do with the ball as well, pouring in 10 second-half points and 13 in all.

After the first twenty minutes, the outcome of the game was decided and each coach substituted liberally. Reilly had a good opportunity to give his starters a well-deserved rest and at the same time he provided his reserves with some valuable playing experience.

One night before, hosting the Brandeis Judges, the Panther five was not on in a 78-60 loss. Shooting a poor 34% from the floor, Middlebury was not able to capitalize on numerous opportunities as Brandeis took control of the contest.

Leaping forward Paul Righi '82 kept the Panthers in the contest with some key scoring and rebounding in the final half, after the Judges had raced to a 38-30 lead at the intermission.

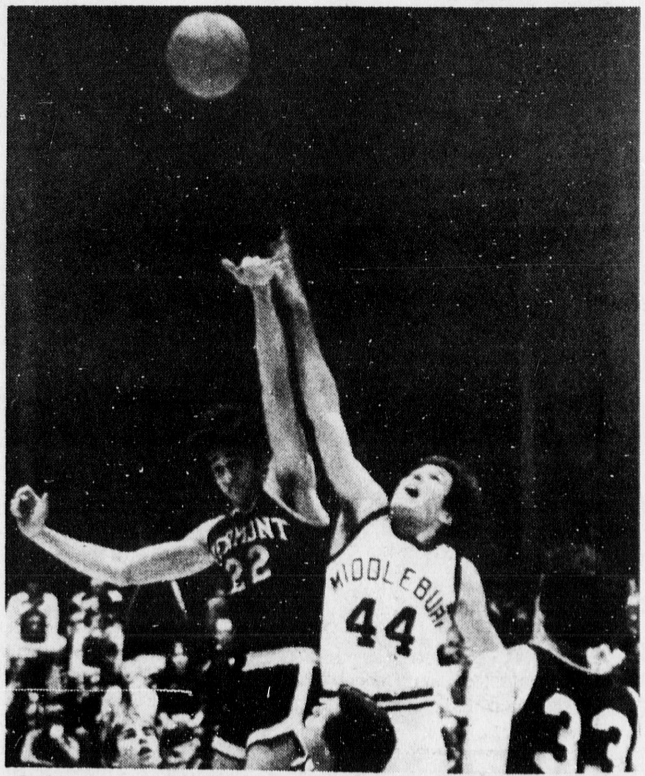
As the second half opened Brandeis began to roll, but with five great steals by the quick Sanders the Panthers stayed close for awhile. However, no further heroics could make up for the blue shooting which was as cold as the recent weather in Middlebury. The Judges pulled away and finished off the Panthers with relative ease.

Two nights earlier, Middlebury woke up after a sluggish first half to crush Castleton State 69-60 at the losers' floor. Waggett poured in 19 points and snared 15 carooms, while Righi played another steady game with 15 points and eight rebounds.

Supported by a small but vocal traveling troupe from the "Blue Zoo", the Panthers went into their deliberate offense after taking a 52—42 lead. From there the hosts were forced to foul and Middlebury held on down the stretch.

With the season at the halfway point, the Panthers seemed to have found their identity and style, but the key to their success in the second half of the season will be finding consistency.

Their style is scrappy and tough and they have played like champs in many games but have had a total turnaround in others. They're still looking for quality play game in and game out.



Sophmore center Mike Waggett (*#44*) tips off against UVM's Jim Noccia. Hoopsters host Babson this Saturday at 7:00 pm.

Photo by Lori Geiger '82.

"B"ig surprise at Lake Placid

By Jim Ralph '82

The Middlebury men's "B" hockey team got a taste of Olympic fever at Lake Placid last Thursday against Northwood Prep. Playing in the Olympic Arena, the Panthers seemed to duplicate the gold-medal antics of the United States team as they upset Northwood 5-4.

The icemen were thoroughly thrashed by Northwood earlier in the season, and history appeared to be repeating itself after the first period. Northwood had a commanding 3-1 lead, as only a wrist shot by Brian Lenz '83 kept the Panthers from being blanked.

Then Middlebury came alive. The pucksters rallied to fire in four unanswered goals in period two. Ted Reagle '84 scored on a slapshot, following a nice pass by wing Gene Cleaves '83. Freshman Cliff Nelson followed with a fierce slapper from the red line, and Hector Guzman '84 added the other two tallies.

In ~~the third~~ period, the Blue continued to play wide-open, aggressive hockey. Refusing to let up under the pressure, they pushed in the game-winner and avenged their earlier setback.

Panther coach Duane Ford was ecstatic with his squad's performance, commenting "It was like the USA beating the Russians. Northwood had better skaters, but we played real well. You've got to give the defense and goalie Jeff Johnson '82 a lot of credit. They played great!"

Monday, Jan. 26, the Middlebury six continued their winning ways as they downed a lowly Williams College squad, 5-2, at Memorial Field House.

Once again the Panthers exhibited a total team performance, as they outskated and outplayed their rivals from Purple Cow country.

Middlebury's Tim Simpson '84 scored the game's first goal, and his teammates never looked back. Paul Drais '84 knocked in two scores, Nelson tickled twine for another, and sophomore Brian Cabial added a booming slap-shot, as the Blue upped its record to 5-3.

The "B" icemen have their work cut out for them this coming weekend, as they travel to the Granite State Saturday to challenge powerful New Hampton Prep. New Hampton trounced Middlebury 9-0 earlier this season. Ford hopes his squad can pull off another stunner as they did at Lake Placid last week.

Men's squash club swats Dartmouth

By Rick Tetzeli '83

Last Saturday Middlebury's preppiest club defeated the Big Green of Dartmouth 8-2 in intercollegiate squash. This was the first win in the club's long and distinguished history, and was highlited by tremendous individual victories and some rather ignominious defeats.

Leading the way were freshman sensation Peter Ayer, cocaptains "Moose" Hosbein '83 and Mitchell Brown '82, Charlie Wanzer '83, and Jim Grossman '81. Three members of the team were absent, but the others made up for them by playing both JV and freshman racquetmen from Dartmouth.

The unprecedented victory resulted from "hard practice and long hours in the weight room," noted "Stud" Tetzeli '83. The Panthers now look forward to their only home match which comes up this Saturday at 10:00 a.m. against the powerhouse Burlington Men's Club. The public is invited to come support the best squash in Vermont.

UVM cats are wilder at Waterville

By Steve Riley '82

Round II of the 1981 carnival season went, as expected, to the University of Vermont, but the Middlebury performance produced some encouragement for Terry Aldrich and his forces.

Moving to a commanding first-day lead, the Catamounts swept both the men's and women's four-event college meets held at Waterville Valley and hosted by the University of New Hampshire.

Middlebury's women finished in the same runner-up position which they occupied during round I at St. Lawrence. Simultaneously the Panther males couldn't pull off the big upset--finishing third as Vermont captured its 25th consecutive carnival.

Aldrich had nothing but admiration for his team, and pronounced their develpoment as ''right on schedule'' for the major races to be held in February and March. ''We're on our way up. I don't expect us to be at our peak this early in the season, but I was pleased with the efforts we received at UNH ,'' commented the sixth-year head coach.

Vermont cruised to a comfortable advantage after the first day, despite creditable performances by Middlebury sophomore Leslie Smith who won the giant slalom, and the Panther women's nordic team. Alice Tower '81 finished in a tie for second behind UVM's Leslie Bancroft, while her Middlebury teammates Chris Lewis '81 (third), Tara McMenamy '82 (fourth), and Jane Ogden '83 (ninth) all had fine days on the thin skis.

On the men's side, sophomore standout John Morrissey placed third in the giant slalom and Mark Altmeyer '82 came in ninth. Eric Menck '84 was the only Panther in the top ten for the 15km jaunt on the nordic snows. Aldrich mentioned that four of his top runners were absent from the meet, and felt that this quartet might have made the final scoring a little bit different.

So both Middlebury sides went into Saturday's events with a sizeable disadvantage--the men trailing UVM by 35 points and Dartmouth by three, and the women down 29.5 to the Cats and 5.5 to the Big Green.

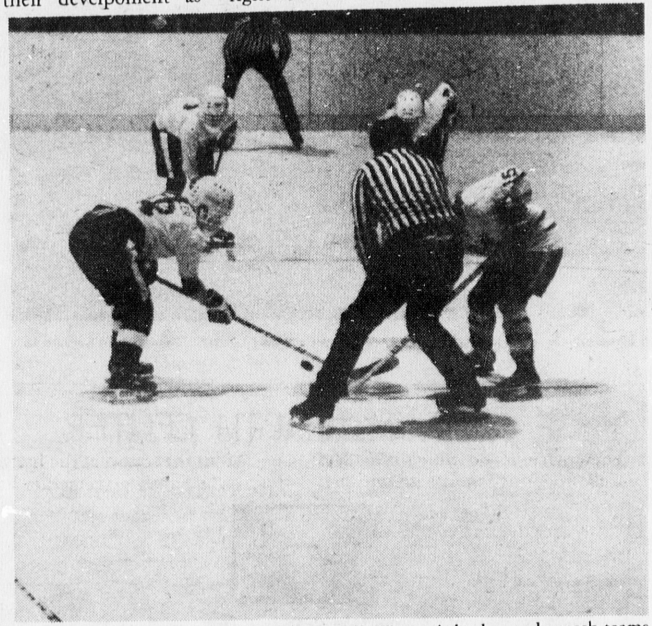
Despite near-perfect racing conditions of hard-packed snow, and a break afforded them when UVM ace John Teague fell on the first run of the men's slalom, Middlebury could not capitalize. Tor Melander of the Cats added the slalom crown to his giant slalom title of Friday, and UVM captured the 4x10km relay to win going away. Jim Taylor '81 paced the Panthers with a fourth-place finish in that slalom.

At the same time, the Middlebury women also had some trouble solving the fast tracks, but came up with strong finishes in the 4x5km cross-country relay (second) as well as the slalom. Cindy Gavett '83, Smith, and Leslie Baker '84 placed second, third, and sixth respectively for the Blue alpinists.

The final standings reflected the Vermont domination. UVM had 338.5 points in the men's competition in outdistancing Dartmouth (292), Middlebury (281.5), and St. Lawrence (281). On the distaff side, the Cats piled up 310 points to Middlebury's 281, Dartmouth's 259.5, and the host Wildcats who posted 227.5.

While the college schedule does not resume until Feb. 6-7 for the UVM carnival at Stowe, many of the finest skiers around will be competing in the National X-C Championships this weekend at Lake PLacid.

Then the Panthers will ready their boots, poles, and waxes for the UVM event--one which Aldrich promised ''to bring the best Middlebury has'' to try and stop the Catamount juggernaut. Aldrich added, ''If we proved one thing this past weekend, it is that the UVM women can be beaten. I think our men can win too, but that will take a flawless outing by Middlebury and probably a mistake by Vermont.'' Round III could very well be the time for that upset.



Lucy Garrity '83 (right) awaits the face-off. Women's hockey and squash teams are doing well despite little noteriety.

Photo by Lori Geiger '82

Identity crisis plagues these two

By Steve Riley '82

Ron McEachen and Mike Karin are both faced with an identity crisis of sorts. The respective coaches of women's squash and women's hockey at Middlebury don't get much credit, but each has his team hovering around the .500 mark as a result of last week's play.

The hockey squad lost a tough 6-3 decision to the University of Vermont last Monday night at Gutterson Field House in Burlington. Karin praised the Panther effort, especially considering that starters Michelle Plante '82, Cammy King '81, Lee McShane '82, and Ellen Starr '81 were not skating due to the flu.

This loss evens the Middlebury slate at 3-3, following their two one-sided victories last week. The Panthers bombarded Williams 16-0 and Wesleyan 8-0 in other recent outings, behind the strong twine-tending of Maggie Gordon '82 and Gigi Kippen '84.

This week the icers face-off with two strong sides. Yesterday they traveled to Dartmouth, and Saturday they journey to St. Lawrence. Karin feels that with the continued strong play of Sue Lyle '82 and Buff Woodworth '83 and the return of those four starters, Middlebury will win the rubber match against the Larries.

''Since the Princeton tournament we have played very sound hockey,'' stated the volunteer coach. ''The program is still conducted on a club basis, but we hope to gain varsity status next season. I really believe that we can play with anyone in the East,'' he added. Now all Karin and his team needs is a little more respect.

Ron McEachen's Racquetwomen already have the respect of a varsity team. They even posted an 8-3 record last winter but still went virtually unnoticed. This season, the Panthers fell one game below the .500 mark following a 4-3 loss at Wesleyan last Saturday. The loss followed a 7-0 whitewashing of Amherst last Wednesday at the Fletcher Courts.

McEachen expressed his optimism and enthusiasm concerning the upcoming matches. The Panthers faced Dartmouth Jan. 27 at Hanover prior to next Monday afternoon's joust with Vermont in the final 1981 home contest. ''The team has played strong squash in recent outings, and should be primed for the tough matches to come,'' he remarked.

The ladder has remained virtually unchanged, except at the seventh slot. Bunny Mauran '83 plays number one, followed by seniors Amy Herring, Anne Geary, Helen Ladds, Cecily Chilton, and junior Laura Thomas. Jenny Meigs '84 and Carol Englar '81 have alternated at number seven.

The winners at Wesleyan included Meigs, Thomas, and Chilton, who is the only undefeated member of the team thus far. In addition the losers all played tight matches. Daily practice and dedication should help insure a little more notoriety for McEachen's squad as well.

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Arts/Entertainment

Hunisak terms Christ *modern*

By Beth Cleary '83

An important theory concerning French painter Edouard Manet's *Dead Christ* was outlined in a Jan. 21 lecture given by Associate Professor of art John Hunisak. He claimed that this painting of a traditional subject — a seated dead Christ flanked by two angels — is a remarkable and revolutionary realization. "It is the least modern of subjects," Hunisak said, "and yet the handling of it...defines modern painting."

The *Dead Christ* is located at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

Hunisak's interest in the painting lies in his assessment of its beauty and in the mystery surrounding both the work and artist. "Manet occupies an august place in modern art," Hunisak asserted. He cited the painter's revolutionary objective view of his subject matter and the modernity of his composition. Manet was "doggedly determined to make people realize and enjoy his vision....A Manet painting may be hiding something...at most, we must discover what is *there*. The *Dead Christ* needs...demands, this kind of deciphering."

Hunisak included, in his study of the work, an investigation of the prevailing social and religious attitudes of the time. He explained that he undertook the study with the security of a given: "Artists' work from the 1850s onward are never simply an execution...the paintings are conceived in a multifaceted way, on many levels....All of this was taken into consideration...I only hope to add a little illumination," he added.

The *Dead Christ* was described by French Novelist Emile Zola as "a cadaver freely and vigorously painted in strong light." (The painting's original title was *Angels at the Tomb of Christ*.) Its arrangement and execution are unconventional, if not unsettling. As Hunisak pointed out, Christ's eyes are open and the pupils are clearly indicated, which "indicates a sense of life or quickening." A serpent slithers between the rocks while Christ's wound is on his left rather than the right side.

Hunisak attributes these mysterious icons in the painting to Manet's contemporary, the artist Renin. Renin is notorious for painting a scandalous portrait of Christ after a real corpse. Hunisak explained that Renin "proposed a realist and rational interpretation of Christ and the events of his life."

Renin stated that Christ never rose from the dead; the resurrection was an illusion born of Mary Magdalene's imagination. Mary Magdalene is believed to have been in love with Jesus, and she was the first to enter the tomb and discover his body. It is the "divine power of love," opined Renin, "the passion of one possessed, which gave to the world a resuscitated God."

Hunisak supported Renin's theory by noting that the viewer looks *down* on Christ in the painting, depicting the traditional method of burial in the Holy Land at the time of Christ's death. The professor also stated that the unusual light in the painting, which is startling and makes the body appear white, is the moment when Mary Magdalene looked into the tomb. The serpent, therefore, is then trying to escape from the new light.

The most fascinating and provocative element of the theory involves the realization of Christ's hands. One is executed in detail, while the other is blurred, which is the way one's eyes focus on a subject. "Manet was not painting the event. He was painting the vision of Mary Magdalene, as articulated by Renin."

Hunisak explained that Manet, whose work was condemned by contemporary critics, felt a certain bitterness toward a public whose appreciation he valued. The *Dead Christ* was painted, claims Hunisak, in quiet defiance of the critics. Indeed, some evidence lies in one acerbic critic's review of Manet's revolutionary *Dejeuner sur l'Herbe:* "one smells death here...the flowers on the ground...no breath will ever be able to resurrect them."

Art Professors David Bumbeck and John Hunisak discuss Hunisak's theory of Manet's *Dead Christ*. Photo by Matt McGuire '83

"Manet must have felt that he was providing hope, a resurrection for an aesthetically disillusioned world," Hunisak said. The *Dead Christ* is a manifestation, he asserts, of the "complexity which can be wrought by the imaginative capacity of the human mind." Hunisak's theory, which is the product of much research is a sound one, and provides a fascinating new perspective on the mystery of the *Dead Christ*.

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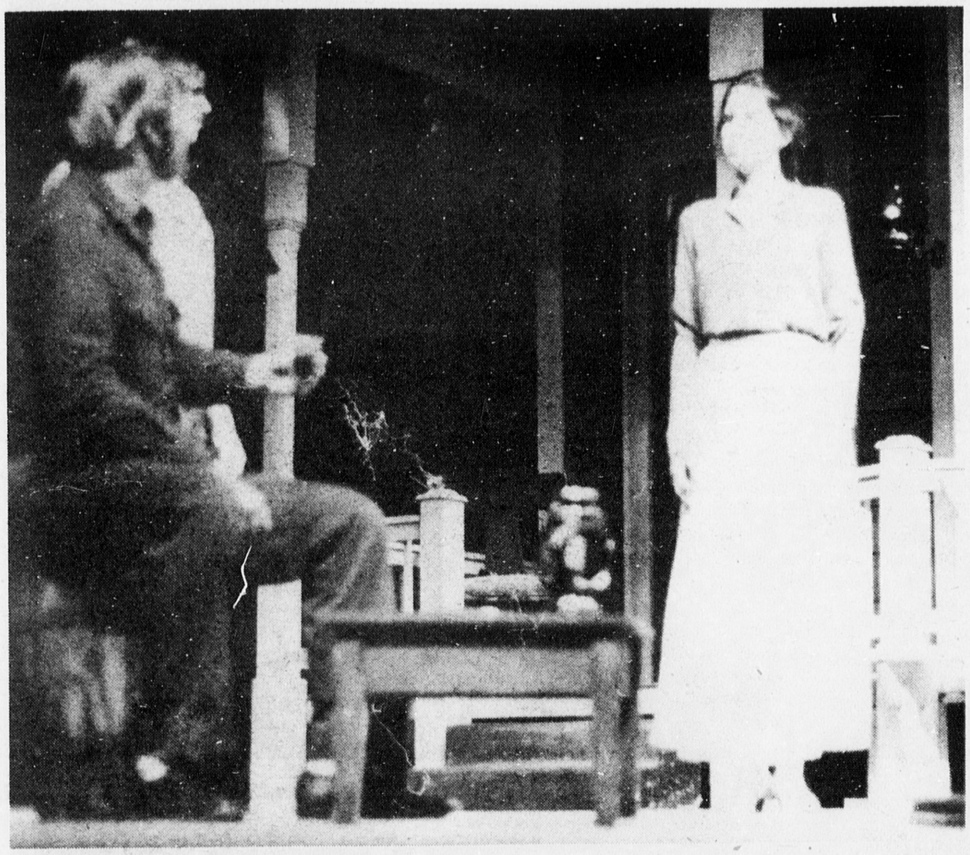


The melodramatic *The Girl I Left Behind Me* will be performed tomorrow through Sunday in Wright Theater.

Boo, cheer, cry for cowboys and Indians

By Paul Shoup '83

Cowboys and Indians, beautiful ladies and stalwart gentlemen, even a cavalry charge! *The Girl I Left Behind Me* features all of these exciting elements. Directed by A. J. Antoon, the play will be performed tomorrow through Sunday in Wright Theatre.

The Setting: Montana in the 1890s, a place of Indians, wolves and army outposts. Post Kennion is the fort and within its walls an old-fashioned melodrama is revealed. Kate, the beautiful daughter of General Kennion, is to be wed to Lt. Parlow — but is he the man she loves? One of the officers had seduced Major Burleigh's wife and left her to die — but which officer?

A coward leads a scouting party into an ambush led by Ladru, chief of the Blackfeet, who has a personal vendetta against Gen. Kennion. Finally, the post is beseiged by Indians, and the only hope for survival lies in the hands of Lt. Edgar Hawkesworth and Ladru's daughter Fawn.

Will Edgar survive his perilous ride? Will the cavalry arrive in time? And who is the villain?

Beneath the trappings of melodrama lies a contrasting mesh of late 19th century ideas, ideals and misconceptions. Playwright David Belasco wrote in a time when social issues were radically changing. The Indians are bloodthirsty savages, yet Balasco is also concerned with their rights. The play is hilarious to a modern audience, but to an audience of its time, it would have seemed exciting and pertinent.

In keeping with the spirit of the play, an atmosphere of the jovial 1890s has been added to the production. Popcorn in the lobby, a live brass band, and festive dancing contributes to the period setting. The audience is cordially invited to boo the villain, cheer the hero and bring a handkerchief for the betrayals and romance. With all of its excitement, the play will provide an exciting and suspenseful evening.

Frank Pike's Weightless *balances*

By Beth Cleary '83

The cast of Frank Pike's *Weightless* prepares for their performances February 2 through 5 in the Hepburn Zoo.

Photo by Matt McGuire '83

Weightless, the new play by Visiting Assistant Professor of theater Frank Pike, will be presented in the Hepburn Zoo, Feb. 2 through 5. Performances begin at 8:00 p.m., with a matinee performance at 1:00 p.m. on Feb. 4. Tickets are available through the Wright Theater box office.

The play is set at a fat farm (''reconditioning center'') on the Maine coast. *Weightless* ''seems to deal with fat, but it actually deals with unrealized potential,'' explained Pike, who in writing the script, has been ''playing with the tension between comic and more serious elements.

''The idea for the play actually hit me when I was a junior in college. My first conception of the play was as a musical...I had started working on several of the songs and a plot outline,'' Pike offered. He noted his ongoing fascination ''with the idea of a musical without music. I started working with it four years ago.''

Smaller Heartaches, performed at Middlebury last Winter Term, experimented with this idea, and included scenes in which Pike interwove simultaneous conversations. ''Smaller Heartaches was originally intended as a study for *Weightless*,'' Pike commented, ''especially in terms of design and, to a lesser degree, language.''

The subsequent exposure of *Smaller Heartaches* has included workshop productions at the Playwright's Lab and Walker Art Center of Minneapolis. Playwright's Horizons, in New York, has also workshopped the script, which has been rewritten since its Middlebury debut.

Weightless will go undergo a similar progress of rewrites and workshops after its performances here next week.

Pike explained that this first draft ''is being written right up to the last day.'' The personalities of the actors in *Weightless* have influenced the development of the characters. The fluidity of the process is an exciting and necessary one, allowing for the tightening of scenes and the play as a whole.

Pike is very excited about this production, particularly in its direction under Professor of theatre Douglas C. Sprigg. Sprigg has encountered both challenges and frustrations in directing the play. He is enthusiastic about the process of building the script through the coordination of actors, director and playwright. He described the process of working on an unfinished script as one of continual ''adjustment.'' ''It seems to me it's a much more vital experience, working with a playwright, going for today's audience...'' he said.

An additional attraction will be a closing-night talk by Robert Moss, the producing director of Playwright's Horizons and off—Broadway producer of *Vanities, Gemini,* and *Kennedy's Children*. Moss will talk about Pike's new script after the last performance on Feb. 5. All are encouraged to come to the discussion, even if you attend an earlier performance.

With the opening of *Weightless* imminent, Pike mused, ''I think it's a very theatrical play. I'm fascinated with the idea of a theater experience as a theater experience...my biggest fear,'' he added, ''is that, with all the talk of food onstage, the audience is going to go away hungry.''

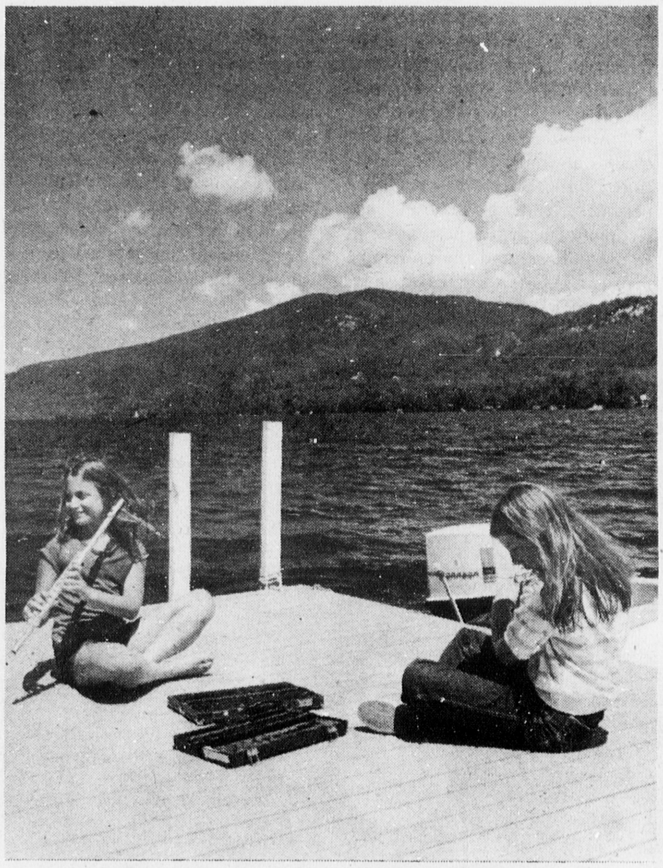
Campers enjoy summer music

By Kathy Havard '82

''The idea of some kind of summer music program appeals to every musician,'' revealed Dr. Emory Fanning, professor of music at Middlebury. Fanning and his wife Diana have realize such a program in Point Counter Point, a summer chamber music camp for children. The Fannings acquired the 18-year old camp, located on nearby Lake Dunmore, two summers ago.

What prompted the purchase? ''Insanity, mostly,'' Fanning admitted. ''It is a way to impinge upon young people,'' he added. ''We really make a difference in their lives.''

The 40 children who attend Point Counter Point each summer are between nine and 18 years old and hail from across the country and across the oceans. Although all of them have studied their instrument for at least a year, Fanning said, campers range in musical ability from ''the little guys who haven't learned the vibrato'' on their violins, to a potentially professional oboeist.



Campers mix music and Vermont.

The small enrollment, coupled with the intimate nature of the chamber ensemble, make for a musical experience which the typical band camps can't provide, according to Middlebury Instructor of music Jim Greisheimer, who directs the wind program at Point Counter Point. ''It's small enough that we have professionals working with people at the intermediate level,'' he remarked. ''For a lot of these kids, this is their first exposure to an expert.''

Both Fanning and Greisheimer cited the remarkable discipline of the young musicians at the camp. While they engage in water skiing, art classes and other recreational diversions, the children spend most of their time with their instruments.

''These kids have come to play chamber music,'' Fanning maintained. ''Most of them are very serious about it.''

A typical day a Point Counter Point begins at 7:15 a.m. Campers exercise until breakfast at 8:00 a.m., after which they attend daily music theory classes. Greisheimer explained that the more advanced students study chromatic harmony, orchestral arrangements, and even try their hand at scoring pieces.

From 10:00 until 11:30 a.m., campers practice in coached chamber sessions. After listening to tapes and auditions, the camp staff divides the musicians into string quartets, flute, oboe and clarinet trios and other ensembles, according to their abilities and the instrumentation desired. Some of the campers are competent on three or more instruments.

During their less-structured afternoons, children take private lessons, play informally with fellow musicians, swim, water ski, or use the arts and crafts facilities. After dinner they sing around the campfire, organize games, or watch the talents of a harpist, a magician, a mime, or other visitors to the camp. On Sundays, the various ensembles perform for the entire Point Counter Point community.

Chamber group is coached.

The camp staff is musical as well, ''right down to the cook,'' Fanning remarked. ''We draw together a really professional staff....It's a chance to play with real musicians over the summer.''

Three regular teachers are from Juillard Academy in New York, and another is a winner at the Munich Festival on the violin. Middlebury College students have also worked at Point Counter Point. In fact, the Fannings are currently searching for a college student to act as art director for this summer.

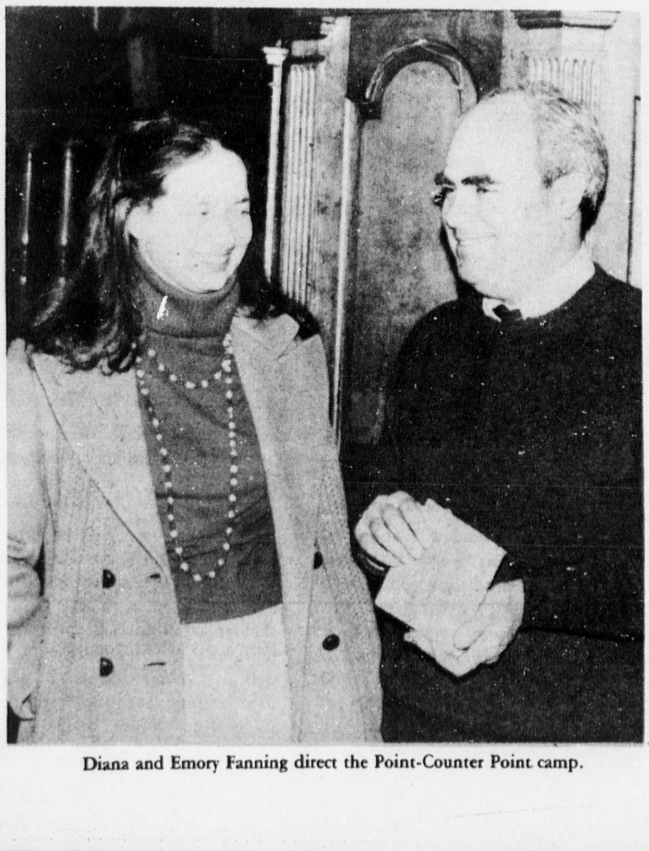
The staff forms its own ensembles, performing free summer concerts all over the Middlebury area.

According to Greisheimer, campers learn a great deal from observing staff rehearsal and concerts. ''The most stimulating thing is to see people succeeding on their instruments,'' he commented.

Fanning explained the differences between teaching young and college-age musicians. College students ''have a sense developed about themselves and their potential that is often not realistic. Kids don't have this pretense,'' he revealed.

Unlike many music camps, Fanning maintained there is little musical competition at Point Counter Point. ''We get everybody behind everybody....The older kids encourage the younger ones,'' he reported.

''We're a big family out there.''



Diana and Emory Fanning direct the Point-Counter Point camp.

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Photo by Matt McGuire '83

By Monique Thomas '83

The Elysian Trio performed the first of their scheduled two performances at Mead Chapel this past Sunday. They played Beethoven's "Kakadu" Variations, op. 121; Dmitri Shostakovich's Trio, op. 67; and Mendelssohn's Trio in C, op. 66. The artists possess prodigal skill.

The Beethoven piece was played vivaciously, and was both dashing and colorful.

Before the outstanding Shostakovich work was performed, pianist Robert Mayerovitch informed the audience about the composer and the nature of his piece. Shostakovich (who lived from 1906-1975) was a 20th century neoclassicist who composed music with a style not found in 18th and 19th century standard trio repertoire.

Mayerovitch described the work as "a composition with a definite theme depicting Jewish overtones, yet detached and somewhat perverse, showing the composer's abstract mind." The composer used the Holocaust as inspiration for the music. The Trio played with exuberance and fluidity.

The group then performed a Mendelssohn Trio which was sullen, yet sweet. While this reporter did not like the piece, it was still played well.

Finally, the trio played a Dvorak piece as an encore.

Classifieds

PERSONALS

"What are you trying to say? Broke, busted, bankrupt, penniless, indigent, impoverished, destitute, bereft, pauperized, low on dough." Rankin gets Ranked on.

Whoever wrote the poem "Wild Geese" ...please contact Carol Nelson, Box 3756...SOON!

NBS — God(?), birthdays are great, even for philo. majors. Happy 22nd!!! Love, KAL

Laurence to Tyler: Laurence to Tyler: Arctic Exploration successful! Thanks for a good time. Snow-signal again soon. The Arctic Ex.

Hey — XXXXXXOOXXXXOOXXXXOOXXXXXOO Love, The Older Woman

Jean Claud — Get psyched for a great weekend. Skiing, fireplace and hot beverages with your snow bunny belle. A dream come true. Love always, Dee

Hey Super Roomie — I know Tues. and Wed. are only the beginning of an outstanding 21st year! Love, MB

"Remember me girls, I'm the guy with the RED hat." The RED hot fire marshal

Dearest Boss — Here's to NESSA! The weekend was a smash. Downtown's a must! Your Vice

Stud: Eat'n any Danish Pastries Lately? UK

Announcing: A welcome back party for Tracy Lyons. First Saturday of Spring Term. All fans please come. For more info ... write Box 3396.

Battell 2nd center and south — Thanks. See you in February. Jean—Paul K.

ICEMAN — How far down can a Vallee go? Guy will look nice splattered on the boards! Good luck and get some net. Hot on Elizabeth(s)

PERSONALS

To Hunk of Forest 3rd: Don't think that I've forgotten you, I combed the streets of Manchester New Year's Eve searching for you. I need company on these cold nights. Breathlessly, Maenad.

Hey Pat, Sharen and all my favorite people out in Akron! Bet ya didn't know I can write now! Meaghan

Happy Birthday Dave! Lots of love, Heather.

MSHEP — The marathon's been postponed due to overworked cerebrum and underworld cellulite — ya' follow?

Amy Gag — I love you, I miss you. I await you on Mom's love seat. Pabst.

Been yearning for fried eggs, hot toast and muffins, and fresh-brewed coffee. See you for breakfast at the Chateau on Thursdays. Come between 7:50 & 8.

GIN-GIN — Miss you terribly. It is very cold over here without you. Love, Vladismir.

Dearest Sabda: As it looks now, the package won't arrive for another two weeks due to slow postal movement! I mailed it two weeks ago and so it shouldn't be that much longer. Miss you! CBR

Dear NH '83 and JC '82: You really do have the talent!!! Language, skiing, work and other things take time I know ... but we need your beauty and wit (respectively) for carnival! Awaiting your positive response ... CR

Congratulations Harold! You're going to make an excellent Pres. Good luck with Margaret...you deserve her and vice versa! An admirer and '82 compadre.

Ditto the above classified, your favorite Campus editor.

THE CLASH is the only band that matters! — A Sandanistan Rebel

PERSONALS

Thanks so much for all your help: Robin, MB, Scott, Betsy, Pat, Steve, Ted, Harold, Denise, Paula, Brett, Mike, Elizabeth, Bill, Tim, and everybody else. I could never have kept my head together without you. THANKS! Your NESSA man who hopes to be at SMITH! Join me for more wine and good times?!?

Dear Very Desirable Ellen: Fourth floor Hepburn misses your incredible presence...as it were! Love Always, Father Hope and the Hapless Jacks (especially drinky)!!!

Congratulations On The New Kid Bruce! You'll Make A Great Dad! Your Aspiring Dance Classes At 7 & 9 On Mondays & Wednesdays.

Dear MS: I'm glad that MN introduced us...I was curious what your name was. Hope everything goes well for you tonight at the Band Room! I look forward to our next meeting at the Student Activities Office if not before then! CR

2857 Gainsborough — doesn't sound like a sunny address to me. Spring road trip to Rochester? J. & K. will be surprised. No. 204

PERSONALS

SKYBO FOR KING - KING FOR QUEEN - we need a truly royal couple

BEWARE ALLEN: the rampage has begun! No one is safe. Right, 207,305....? Sincerely, MM

FOR SALE

To woman skater in search of size 10 figure skates, seldom used. Call A. Hoover days at 388-2858.

For Valentine's Day: Buy a silk rose for your sweetheart. Silk flowers never wilt. $1.00 each, Dozen for $10.00. Contact Box 2875.

Men's small Gerry down parka: a good way to keep warm this winter. In great condition. only $30.00. Call 388-9457 or drop a note in box 2768.

LOST & FOUND

Lost: at Bruce Lee Movie, 11p.m. showing. Dark blue zippered ski gloves with colored patches. If found please call 388-3414

Lost: A really neat scholar's cap (graduation cap...tag says Cotrell & Leonard). Reward offered for return of cap! Write to box 3257 or call 8-4200.

Lost: 4 keys on brass heart keychain. Between fieldhouse parking lot and women's locker room. Call 388-3529 or box 2852.

WANTED

Part time workers: Dorm to dorm saleman for Knave of Hearts Bakery. Call 388-2852.

CANCER
CAN BE BEAT.

WANTED

Haystack, U.S.A. reps. needed at Midd. College. Public Relations-minded freshmen or sophomores, avid skiers wanted. Free season pass in exchange for PR work. Call Hank McKee at 1-464-5321.

A RIDE: I need a ride to Montreal on Friday Feb. 6th. Please contact Christina Rueda in Hepburn 210 or at 388-2420.

Reps. for sleeping bag company and travel agency to work on a commission basis. Anyone interested should contact Lorraine Fleck, Student-Employment Coordinator, in Old Chapel.

Subscribers: Would you like to receive a copy of the Midd. Christian Fellowship newsletter each week? Send your name to Box 2858.

Natural wine and champagne CORKS from any kind of wine. I am also interested in any data on CORKS or connections with the wine industry. Send your CORKS or knowledge to Uncle Woody at box 3678.

CLASSIFIED AD FORM

Please Print or Type

If you need more room, please attach your own paper

NOT FOR PUBLICATION. We must have the following information to print your ad. It will be held in strict confidence.

Name

Address

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POLICY & GUIDELINES. Classifieds are free to members of the College community (students, faculty, staff, etc.) and are limited to one insertion each week and to a maximum of 25 words. Additional insertions and longer ads are $1 per 25 words. Payment is required in advance and *not* refundable. Deadline for Thursday issue is Monday noon. Ads may be mailed to The Middlebury Campus, Classifieds, Drawer 30, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 05753 or delivered to Hepburn Annex. No free ads taken by telephone.

Announcements

Chateau caters

Everyone is welcome to come to the Chateau for breakfast next Thursday morning. Fresh-brewed coffee, fried eggs cooked to *your* specifications and *hot* toast or muffins will be served. See you there at 7:50 a.m.

If you're not an early riser, come join us for dinner Friday evenings at 6:00 p.m.: *Candelight and Live Music!*

Get *Palantir*

The first issue of *Palantir*, Middlebury's art and literary magazine, is now available (free) at the Proctor Information Desk.

Writers, artists, et al: the deadline for the spring issue will be March 15.

Trail opens

Buff Burleigh, manager of the Red Kelly Cross Country trail, has announced that the 3.5 kilometer trail is now open and free for Middlebury students and staff.

The trail is lighted from 5:00-10:00 p.m. daily. Rentals are $2.50 per evening and are available at the Ski Shop in the Kirk Alumni Center basement.

Give it a try!

Aid in blue grass fest

Any students interested in volunteering their services to the production of the seventh annual Middlebury College Folk and Bluegrass Festival to be held in April should submit their name and box number to Doug Murray '82 at Box 4160. Most help will be needed closer to festival time, but there is plenty of advance administrative work to be done and all help would be appreciated.

Help frosh

Orientation workers or helpers are needed to help with the incoming February freshmen. The time commitment is from Feb. 11-14. Your responsibilities are mainly to introduce the new students to friends and to Middlebury in general. Please send a note to Lori Woodworth at the Dean of Students Office if you want to help.

There will be a meeting of all workers on Wednesday, Feb. 11 at 4:00 p.m. in Proctor Lounge (upstairs).

Come see El Salvador

The International Club will be sponsoring a slideshow on the political affairs of El Salvador today at 7:30 p.m. in Proctor Lounge. Refreshments will be served.

Study at Yale

The will be an International Student Pugwash Conference on Moral Dilemmas of Technology and Democracy from June 15-21 at Yale University.

All undergraduates are invited to apply. Selection of participants is competitive — based solely upon merit. Applications are due March 15, 1981.

For more information write: The International Student Pugwash Conference, c/o History of Science, Yale University, Box 2036, Yale Station, New Haven, CT. 06520.

Bennett preaches

As part of Black Cultural Week, Dr. Robert Bennett, Jr., will be the guest preacher in Mead Chapel this Sunday at 11:00 a.m. Bennett is professor of Old Testament studies at Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.

اهلاً وسهلاً

LEARN ARABIC

Three hours a week for ten weeks starting February the 3rd with registration at the Addison County Vocational Center on Wednesday January 28th. Course will be held Tuesday Evenings from 7 to 10 PM.

A beginning course in the Arabic language that gives a base for reading and writing Arabic script and speaking and understanding spoken Arabic.

$60 tuition covers cost of class time, texts and an Arabic meal at graduation (maximum of 12 students)

بكرة في المشمش

Addison Vocational Cemter 8-3115
8 to 4:30

This week's special at
VERMONT DRUG
Sample the best of Formula 2.
Color Miniatures
Conditioning lip colors, creaseproof eyecolors....so specially priced, you'll want them all!
By Revlon Research.
Main street Middlebury

Now that you all have your new energy saving lamps, might I suggest some leisure time reading? We've got works ranging from mysteries to opera libretto to art books. These, and many more, can be found in our winter term course text section. Feel free to browse and enjoy!
THE COLLEGE STORE

At FROG HOLLOW
KNAVE HEARTS of BAKERY
PASTRY FLOUR

GODIVA CHOCOLATES
Open for Lunch and Continental Breakfast
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PIZZA and QUICHE
Tues. through Sat. 8 a.m.—5 p.m. Sun. 8 a.m.—1 p.m.
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